

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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Ralston Purina Mill and Elevator at Stockton, Calif.  
For description see page 237



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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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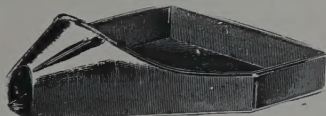


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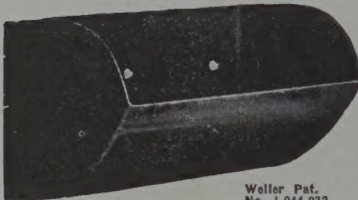
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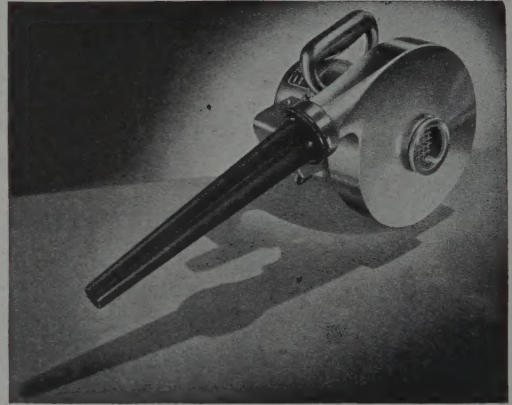
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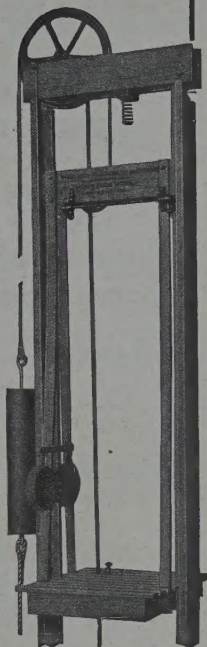
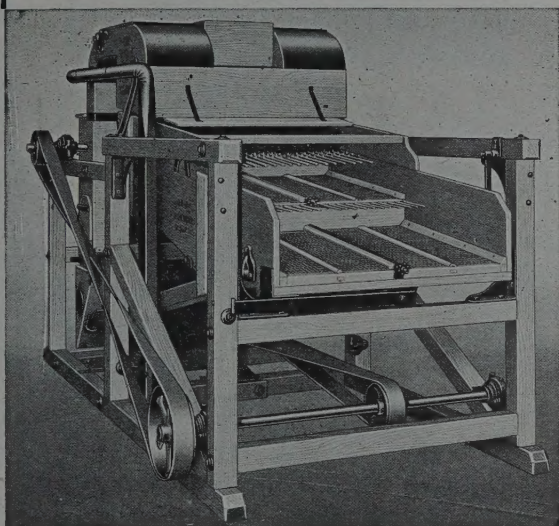
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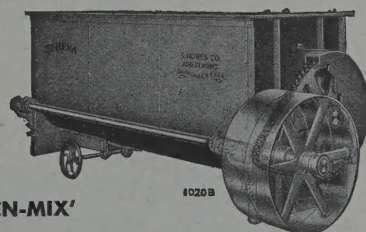


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It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

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This book is  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$3.85 at Chicago.

### Grain & Feed Journals

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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—50,000 bu. concrete elevator and feed business. Excellent possibilities. Olathe, Kans. Contact Lord Grain Co., Emporia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—Elevator located in Northern Illinois, 8,000 bushel capacity, good grain territory. Address 94F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Elevator, 45,000-bu. capacity. Located on the B. & O. RR. at Mark Center, Ohio, in a good wheat, bean and corn section. Voltz Elevator, Box 78, Mark Center, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—The grain elevator, two warehouses, with complete seed and milling equipment. Located in central Missouri. Write or call A. N. Bailey, Chillicothe, Mo.

**WILL SELL**—Grain Elevator, 43,000-bu. capacity including coal, feed, gasoline and oil. This property located on A.T.S.F.Ry. Address 94D15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—We will sell our grain elevator, lumber yard, modern feed mill, all machinery including new coal conveyor and under car unloader along with our four trucks and grain and hay handling equipment. For particulars see or write Garth W. Woodward, Tocsin, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Exceptional Opportunity. Grain, Feed, Coal and Farm Supply Business. Established 45 years. Located 43 miles west of Cleveland on NYC. Excellent section for dairy and poultry business. High productive soybean and wheat area. 25,000-bu. capacity elevator with all modern equipment for processing and manufacturing feeds. Over \$5,000 improvements added this past year. Large coal yard for storage, fence enclosed. One unloading conveyor, one loading conveyor, three International trucks, and all office equipment, including new Steinlite Moisture Tester purchased this year. Five large storage buildings, also repair shop, corn crib and poultry building. Five acres of land for expansion or storage. Gross sales over \$300,000. Excellent investment for anyone familiar with this type of business. Owner's health reason for selling. Address owners. S. J. Davidson & Son, Kipton, Ohio.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Feed Mill and retail feed account doing big business. Wonderful location. Owner wishes to retire. Master Feed & Supply, Tip-ton, Ind.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Miller for 100 bbl. mill in small Michigan town. Steady work, no night shifts and attractive salary. Address 94F4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## WANTED

Grain elevator design engineers, mechanical and structural. Submit experience record and qualifications. Immediate employment.

**FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.**

711 Wesley Temple Bldg.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Head Miller and Assistant Miller for 700-bbl. Roller Corn Mill. Humphreys Mills, Memphis, Tenn.

**HELP WANTED**—Feed salesmen. To sell line of fine, high grade cattle sprays as a side line. Commission basis. H. & M. Laboratories, Bishop & Cardinal Sts., Toledo 6, Ohio.

**HELP WANTED**—Experienced man to supervise installation and to operate feed mill in Eastern Oklahoma. Salary and commission. Write full particulars in first letter. A. R. Dillard, P. O. Box 88, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

**HELP WANTED**—Superintendent Soybean mill central Illinois; five thousand bushel capacity; Anderson expellers; supervision elevator, processing mill, mechanical maintenance and general operation; give details, experience, age, availability. Address 94-F-11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Superintendent of feed manufacturing plant with present capacity of 60 tons mixed feed in 8 hours; must have ability to assist in planning expansion program; experienced in installation and maintenance of machinery; handle 6 to 8 men; permanent job in small town in Central Illinois. Address 94F9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—A large Feed Manufacturing Plant located in southwestern Ohio is in need of a sober, industrious, experienced man whose character and ability can stand rigid investigation. He will be in charge of their 750,000 bushel storage elevator. Must be thoroughly experienced in handling grain, and all phases of elevator operation including grain drying. Address 94C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**NOW** is the time to let contract on having the siding and roofing on your grain elevator re-nalied, and applying a coat of first grade aluminum paint. On prices, contact A. L. Smith, Kamrar, Iowa, Phone 26.

**SITUATION WANTED**—Experienced country elevator manager. On good proposition would consider profit sharing basis. Would also consider leasing. Indiana or Illinois territory preferred. Address 94F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**SITUATION WANTED**—Executive type grain man with twenty-five years of experience in grain merchandising and warehousing desires position with a reliable grain or milling firm. Address 94E-11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**SITUATION WANTED**—I have nineteen years experience operating grain and feed concerns with various side lines. Can build up a farmer trade, win and hold their good-will and confidence, and keep accounts down to a minimum. Am not interested in any elevator of less than 40,000 u. capacity, nor business turning over less than one-half million dollars yearly, nor any with badly run-down physical properties. Have references as to years of successful performance. Will be available in June. Address 94F6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 94A2, Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Kewanee all steel truck lift, complete with compressor, air tank and cylinder. E. A. Johnston Grain Co., Capron, Okla.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—New Wilson Dryer. This equipment has never been used. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Avenue, Rochester 4, N. Y.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers. One Emerson Cylindrical Wheat Separator, Boss Car Loader, Corn Cutter, and one Unique Cracked Corn Grader. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

**SCREENS FOR SALE**—Have 3 sections of perforated screens: 1 each 9/64, 9 1/2/64, 10/64x3/4 (for oats). Never used. Size 27 1/2"x45 1/2" for No. 5 Huntley Separator. Blue Grass Feed Co., P. O. Box 480, Lexington, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7 1/2 HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—2 24" Fords Hammermills  
1—No. 2 Gruender Hammermill  
2—32x8 Nordyke & Marmen Reels  
1—1,000 lb. Davis Horizontal Batch Mixer  
2—9x24 Double Wolf Roller Mills  
General Mill Equipment Company  
Box 204  
Kansas City, Missouri

**FOR SALE**—Rolls, Sifters, Reels, Belting, Bolting cloth, Hammer Mills, Mixers and all kinds of Machinery for Mills and Feed Plants. Three pair high Noye Mill 5x24. Write me, I may have what you want. Will buy Good Machinery.

T. A. McWilliams  
1460 South Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

**THE IDEAL** conveyors for your plant can be delivered promptly. Bag and box piers, long horizontal, floor to floor, and special models. Frewar prices \$495.00 up. 20-ton 24x10-foot truck scale—\$575.00. 30-ton 34x10-foot truck scale \$1,040.00. 30 ton 40x10 foot Truck Sale—\$1,490.00. Write for folder. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellevue, Columbus 7, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Portable Bag and Box Stackers, \$530.00. Floor-to-floor conveyors, \$495.00. Power conveying, inspection and production tables, \$395.00. Truck Scales: 26-ton 24x10 ft., \$642.00; 26-ton 34x10 ft., \$895.00; 33-ton 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00; 30-ton 40x10 ft., \$1,490.00. Also motors and gasoline engines. Immediate delivery. Write, phone or wire Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Available immediately 2S Jay-Bee direct connected mill, cast iron base, 30 HP, 60 cycle, 3 phase 220 volt, 3600 RPM GE motor, starter, magnetic separator, 20' pipe and collector, \$450 cash.

One 3UX direct connected JayBee mill on I beam base with coupling, 40 HP motor, above specifications, starter, magnetic separator, 20' pipe and collector, \$580 cash. One 1-ton vertical mixer with 5 HP, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor, level with floor feed, top drive, V-belt, starting switch, bagging spout over intake, \$250 cash. One 1/2-ton vertical mixer level with floor feed, belt driven, bagging spout over intake, \$170 cash. All above in first-class condition, located in Ohio. FOB shipping point. Howard Presser, 4022 Delaware St., Anderson, Indiana.

**BATES**

*Grain Company*  
COARSE GRAIN  
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS  
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—Used Water Wheel. Arthur V. Ley, La Plata, Maryland.

**WANTED**—A good used grain drier. Give full description with lowest price. Art Callari Hay Co., Box 277, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

**WANTED**—18 ft, 10-ton or larger, platform scale. Also 1200-bu. Boss portable air blast car loader. Must be in good condition. G-K Farms, Colby, Kansas.

**WANTED**—Gravity Mill or Dodder Mill medium capacity for alfalfa seed. Give description and dimensions. Cassidy Grain Co., Frederick, Oklahoma.

The Grain & Feed Journals is an interesting paper and I always enjoy reading it.—J. O. Gower—Gower's Elevator, Eureka, Mich.

**SCALE WANTED**

**WANTED**—Automatic Weighing Scale 4 to 10 bushel capacity. Elkhart Co-operative Equity Exchange, Elkhart, Kansas.

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**FOR SALE**—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.

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**ELECTRIC MOTORS:** We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division

2401 Eleventh Street

Phone Main 1108 Rockford, Illinois

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

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**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY** for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.50. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500 \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

# Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

**Direct Reduction Grain Tables**

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (lbs.)	Bushels
12,100	378.125	12,110	378.438	12,120	378.750	12,130	379.062
12,130	379.375	12,140	379.688	12,150	380.000	12,160	380.312
12,170	380.938	12,180	381.250	12,190	381.562	12,200	381.875
12,210	382.188	12,220	382.500	12,230	382.812	12,240	383.125
12,250	383.438	12,260	383.750	12,270	384.062	12,280	384.375
12,290	384.688	12,300	385.000	12,310	385.312	12,320	385.625
12,330	385.938	12,340	386.250	12,350	386.562	12,360	386.875
12,370	387.188	12,380	387.500	12,390	387.812	12,400	388.125
12,410	388.438	12,420	388.750	12,430	389.062	12,440	389.375
12,450	389.688	12,460	390.000	12,470	390.312	12,480	390.625
12,490	390.938	12,500	391.250	12,510	391.562	12,520	391.875
12,530	392.188	12,540	392.500	12,550	392.812	12,560	393.125
12,570	393.438	12,580	393.750	12,590	394.062	12,600	394.375
12,610	394.688	12,620	395.000	12,630	395.312	12,640	395.625
12,650	395.938	12,660	396.250	12,670	396.562	12,680	396.875
12,690	397.188	12,700	397.500	12,710	397.812	12,720	398.125
12,730	398.438	12,740	398.750	12,750	399.062	12,760	399.375
12,770	399.688	12,780	400.000	12,790	400.312	12,800	400.625
12,810	400.938	12,820	401.250	12,830	401.562	12,840	401.875
12,850	402.188	12,860	402.500	12,870	402.812	12,880	403.125
12,890	403.438	12,900	403.750	12,910	404.062	12,920	404.375
12,930	404.688	12,940	405.000	12,950	405.312	12,960	405.625
12,970	405.938	12,980	406.250	12,990	406.562	13,000	406.875

12 1/2 bushels reduction tables 1000 to 12 000 lbs. (OVER)

32

48

56

60

70

75

**Form 3275 Spiral** includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

**Truck Loads to Bushels.** Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

**Grain & Feed Journals** Consolidated  
327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

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**Grain & Feed Journals**

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327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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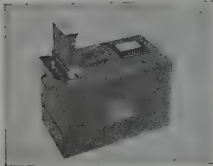
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### LAMP GUARD

Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Every necessary precaution has been taken in the manufacture of this Guard to make it safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. No. 386 lamp for 50 watt bulb. No. 308 lamp for 100 watt bulb. The above lamps do not include any cable.



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The No. 114 Universal Bag Holder is provided with malleable iron jaws, practically unbreakable, as it is constructed mainly of soft steel. Quickly adjusted to any height or width of sack, released by a simple movement of the spring controlling the arm. Along the front of the frame is placed a bar for holding a shovel or basket to grade when the bag is filled. Weight 20 lbs.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
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Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

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SO MANY changes in the names of firms operating country elevators are reported in each number of the Journals that old mailing lists are worthless.

CORRECTION of known fire hazards not only relieves the owner of the property of worry, but reduces the number of fires and the cost of fire insurance.

EVERY COUNTRY in Europe is begging for food and so is much of the livestock in the U.S.A., but neither will sustain life unless more feed is made available for our hungry animals.

EVENING DINNERS of country buyers combined with a discussion of current trade problems are helping to heal local differences and promote cordial relations to the great advantage of all concerned.

SOME TOWN councils are attempting to reduce fire hazards by enacting ordinances forbidding the burning of corncobs within the city limits. A heavy wire screen over the top of burners has caught the sparks from many.

READERS WHO understand the wheat order WFO 144 owe it to their brother dealers to explain the bewildering order so as to expedite the marketing of all dealers having a supply of wheat or corn on hand.

THE CONTINUED delay in the Senate's action on the Fair Labor Standards bill should give real encouragement to employers who have actively opposed any regulation by the government of wage and hour legislation.

THE MEMBERS of the grain and feed trade are so outspoken in their disapproval of the blundering errors of the O.P.A. the bureaucrats will be forced to admit soon that their policies are not helping the feed or grain trade.

ALL COLORS of soyabeans have graded so high the last two years country shippers can almost afford to buy by the growers grading. A perusal of our table of grading of the last crop published in this number is most gratifying.

THE REPEATED announced intention of issuing an order for the regulation of the marketing of corn, oats, barley and sorghum has kept merchandisers throughout the land in so much uncertainty regarding the future, active merchants have been afflicted with the jitters.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS have long conducted their business so successfully they are not disposed to look with favor on the proposed amendment of the Wage and Hour Act. Autocratic regulation of every business may provide more easy sinecures for loafers but, if the regulations wreck any business the Government will not be willing to repair the damage. Better write your representatives in Congress before it is too late.

HAY DEALERS are encouraged by the increase in ceiling price of hay by a dollar per ton so that everyone identified with the trade will spread the good news and increase their effort to sell all the hay available, and, of course, this will delight the final consumers of this most essential food.

GROWERS have been receiving such remunerative prices for grain they have little excuse for mortgaging any personal property, yet the CCC is seeking a judgment against a farmer of Buckingham, Ia., for corn mortgaged to it. Searching the records of the county recorder has disclosed many liens and saved the grain buyer from litigation and loss.

ONE OF THE impressive advantages of the dial scale, designed especially for weighing heavily loaded trucks, is that the driver of the truck can see the weight recorded on the dial as clearly as the weighman on the other side. Even though the driver can not remember the weight shown on the dial, its exposure serves to allay any suspicion he may have of false weights.

THE PACE parity revision amendment to the administration's minimum wage bill was approved by the Senate notwithstanding the President threatened to veto if amended. The Senate dislikes to be bulldozed by anyone. If the Government fixes the wages and the retail price of the goods produced, who will reimburse the manufacturer for losses incurred?

COUNTRY elevator offices are visited so frequently by after dark marauders, cautious grain dealers are sending their cash to their bank or barring all entrances to their offices with heavy steel. Only seven robberies reported in this number. A robber who was so indiscreet as to break into an elevator at Wessington, S. D., has been sent to the penitentiary for five years.

GRAIN AND FEED merchants who have been greatly handicapped by the price control activities of the O.P.A. will find some encouragement in the indefinite suspension of the price control of timothy seed, clam shells, oyster shells and mineral mixed feed. This action may bring real help to the hens of the land but they will also be in urgent need of nourishing food as well.

THE DISTRICT director for the O.P.A. in Oklahoma has ordered twelve of the original sixteen cases withdrawn because of erroneous charges on which they were based and the district judge has dismissed suits of the O.P.A. against seven grain firms. A few more blunders of this character will show that a little authority in the hands of misinformed agencies is a dangerous thing for business generally.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 27, 1946

RAISING your first bid for a farmer's grain encourages him to quibble thereafter afterwards.

OVERDRAFTS on consignments of off-grade grain have never filled the receiver with unlimited joy.

CAREFULLY coopered box cars do not waste choice grain in a futile effort to ballast the tracks of their owner.

POSTING prices plainly for cleaning seed encourages patrons to select better varieties, and helps them to get larger crops.

NOW THAT it is permissible to charge a premium of 10 cents a bushel for Race Horse Oats few farmers will bother to harvest any other grade.

GRAIN MERCHANTS who handle coal will not get much encouragement from the O.P.A., the O.D.T. or even John L. Lewis. The striking miners have never attempted to market much of the black diamond crop thru the Black Market.



ALL DEALERS in protein feeds will be encouraged by the setting aside of protein by the Production and Marketing Administration of 10% for April.

GRAIN SHIPPERS throughout the land fully recognize that old, worn-out box cars cannot be expected to deliver at destination all the grain entrusted to them for transportation. Thus, it behooves each shipper to inspect each box car carefully and cooper it with a vigilance that will at least reduce the leaks.

SECY. OF AGRICULTURE Anderson testifying before a House investigating committee expressed the conviction that higher prices for corn are necessary to stimulate movement from the farms. Why not abolish the OPA and its price control? The fighting has ceased. Let supply and demand function normally.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are anxious to expedite the receiving and shipping out of any grain owe it to themselves to replace their small capacity legs with legs that can be depended upon to elevate four or five thousand bushels an hour and enable the operators to forget about overtime and go home for supper in time to avoid the cost of any overtime operation.

THE RAILROAD operating employees rules case is not as might be supposed a matter of basic wages, but concerns rules that result in the payment of gift hours; rules that compel the employment of unnecessary men; rules that result in the payment of double or treble compensation for a single service; rules that make work and rules that require the payment of unearned special allowances. The purpose is to interfere with efficient management.

WAR FOOD ORDER 145 follows the familiar pattern of preceding orders in setting up restrictions. It does not create more wheat. It does not even require the grower to sell. All the regulations are aimed at buyers and users when the difficulty should be attacked at its source. As one correspondent states in "Letters" this number, "They let the hatchery produce chicks and sell them to the farmer, who buys mash to start the chicks, then they shut off the feed, starving the chicks. Again they chop off the tail instead of the head."

CONTRACTING FOR a new crop of grain even before it is planted is speculative 100 per cent because the farmer may change his mind and the weather man may stubbornly refuse to tolerate weather that gives any encouragement for the production of a crop. Selling short will, no doubt, depress the price somewhat but it will also discourage farmers who would like to plant any grain. In some sections of the southwest wheat and oats are receiving much attention from grain dealers who are willing to take chances of a bounteous crop.

## Discrimination Against Farmers Hauling Wheat

Farm employees driving trucks loaded with "perishable" farm produce for market will be protected from the A.F.L. Teamsters Union under a proposal by the Senate labor committee.

The committee would outlaw coercion by the union and the extortion of money from nonunion truckers hauling products that are perishable.

This would leave the farmer hauling grain to market to the tender mercies of the labor union "goons."

This proposal goes to the root of the question whether any farmer or other worker has a right to work without molestation.

If enacted into law the farmer hauling non-perishable crops to market could claim its protection simply by placing a single crate of berries or vegetables on top of the load.

## The Minimum Wage Bill

Elevator operators throughout the land seem to object most emphatically against minimum wages being advanced to 75c an hour. Of course, since much of the new legislation has resulted in inflation of the rampant type, workers who have been content with receiving 40c are entitled to some increase, but the 35c additional is, no doubt, much more of an increase than is involved in the elevator worker's cost of living.

Employers who have studied the provision of the new Minimum Wage Bill owe it to their employees and the employees of others in the grain trade to advise their representatives in Congress of their convictions in the matter. If the cost of labor for handling the farmer's grain is to be unreasonably increased, then the grain buyer will be compelled to increase his handling margin or go broke.

Present crop prospects throughout the land seem to be most encouraging for a large crop of all grains. That means that all elevator operators will need more helpers and work everyone beyond the forty hour limit. The present law has caused so much trouble for the elevator operators, everyone should be anxious to prevent their cost of doing business being increased by new legislation. The return of our warriors from foreign lands will now make it easier to obtain plenty of help when the new crops start to market, but if the minimum wage is advanced to an unreasonable figure, operators of poorly equipped elevators are likely to discover many objectionable features in the proposed legislation. The more elevator operators write their representatives in Congress, the more likely is the enacted legislation to be considerate of the interests of all engaged in helping to market the farmer's crops.

## Washington News

AN ADDITIONAL \$1,600,000 for its campaign against black market operators was agreed on by the House and Senate conferees, and approved by the House.

THE BILL authorizing the C.C.C. to pay \$25,000,000 more in subsidies on flour and \$125,000,000 more on meat thru June 30 has been approved by the president.

IF the president vetoes the minimum wage bill with farm parity attached the farm bloc in the Senate threatens to attach the parity rider to the O.P.A. extension bill.

GROWERS of 1946 flaxseed will receive the difference between support and ceiling prices thru the field service branch of the P.M.A. Taxpayers will bear the 50 cents per bushel subsidy.

A BILL limiting agricultural exports under government control to 10 per cent of the total quantities required for normal domestic consumption has been introduced by Rep. James Dommengaux of Louisiana.

OPA announced that maximum prices for the 1946 soybean crop would remain at present ceilings which are \$2.10 a bu. for No. 1 yellow and No. 2 green and \$1.90 for No. 3 brown, No. 4 black and No. 5 mixed.

A COUNTRY SHIPPER or merchandiser may sell any excess wheat he has during the week to a purchaser who states he intends to use such wheat for seeding purposes without authorization under WFO-144.

PURCHASE of sugar at black market prices by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been authorized by amendment No. 2 to regulation No. 60 in order to obtain sugar from countries that are holding sugar above our ceiling price.

"WAGE increases bringing the hourly rate up to 65 cents an hour may be instituted without prior approval by the board and the increased labor cost may be included in an application for immediate price relief."—General Order No. 43 of National Wage Stabilization Board.

ALL SUPPLIERS holding inventory (K) certificates which were issued prior to amendment 2 of W.F.O. 144 and upon which shipment has not been made must submit such certificates for approval before shipment can be made. The certificates will be returned to the supplier when approved.

THE INVESTIGATING committee headed by Rep. Stephen Pace (D., Ga.), favors the corn price increase but that chief opposition comes from Agriculture and O.E.S. officials. At one time, it was reported, the O.P.A. was willing to certify the change, provided other agencies involved believed it the proper method of freeing grain supplies now frozen on farms.

SENATOR Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, said he will try to amend the price control act to remove all farm products from O.P.A. control. Thomas said he believed 90 per cent of the farmers are opposed to continuation of O.P.A. A bill to extend price control another year until June 30, 1947, is now before the House banking committee.

DRY BEAN price supports announced by the Department of Agriculture range from \$6.50 per cwt. to \$8.75 per cwt. on various classes of beans. These prices are for U. S. No. 1 cleaned and bagged dry beans in 100 pound containers with all charges paid in car-load lots f.o.b. cars at country shipping points. The schedule ranges up to 75 cents per cwt. above the prices supported in 1945.

WAGES cannot be increased without prior approval in the building construction industry, for agricultural labor, and with regard to certain inequity adjustments in the steel industry. New wage or salary rates for new plants or for new departments in existing plants may not be established or paid without prior approval except as provided for by appropriate regulations, under the new wage policy.



## OPA Price Ceilings To Blame

Washington.—R. B. Bowden of St. Louis, vice-president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, blames government policies for the present grain crisis. Testifying before the house food investigating committee, he said major causes were "unrealistic OPA price ceilings" and government policies making it more profitable to feed grain to livestock than to sell it. Bowden said "what seems to be a pressing shortage" is partly caused by delay in movement of grain from farm to markets.

## Spreading at Ceiling Prices

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have ordered that spreading between two grains, both of which are at ceiling prices, is permitted providing that the spread must be offered by public outcry and executed in either of the pits assigned to the grains involved. Such transactions must be reported, recorded and publicized as a spread.

Spreading between this market and another market in the same grain, or between two different grains, when at ceiling prices in both markets, is permitted, provided that the inter-market spread must be offered by public outcry in either market and executed in the pit assigned to the grain involved. Such transactions must be reported, recorded and publicized in this market as an inter-market spread, regardless of market of origin.

Directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce have adopted a similar regulation, adding that the intra-market and inter-market spreading transactions herein authorized shall not apply to new commitments, but shall be limited to transactions to effect the liquidation of outstanding contracts.

## Save the Soft Corn

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends a series of measures designed to prevent the spoilage of high-moisture corn held on farms in the Midwest. Rising temperatures during the next few weeks may cause spoilage of soft corn remaining in cribs in the corn belt. Soft corn may be severely damaged in only a few days under conditions favorable to heating and mold growth.

Feeding soft corn or drying it in mechanical driers before warm weather arrives are the only sure ways to save it. Agricultural engineers recommend that the following measures be taken immediately to avoid losses:

Move the corn as soon as possible. Loosening that which has settled thru the winter permits better air circulation and drying. It may be necessary to move the corn more than once, spreading it in thin layers.

Sort out any soft or moldy ears and loose husks, silks, shelled corn, and chaff as the corn is moved. Debris and fine materials filling spaces between ears slow down air movement.

Use the shelled corn immediately if it is still fit for feeding. Shelled corn and chaff can be sorted out fairly well by scooping with a cob scoop rather than a grain scoop. Elevators can also be made to screen out some of the fine materials and debris. Use an air blast, if possible, to blow out husks and silk.

After sorting, place the good corn in a well-ventilated crib. Install crib ventilators to insure good air circulation.

If a seed-corn drier is within trucking distance, it may be good business at present prices to haul the corn to the drier and return rather than let it spoil.

Normally at harvest time corn has about 20 per cent moisture in the kernels and somewhat more in the cob. During the winter it loses about three quarts of water per bushel and by spring contains only about 15 per cent moisture or less. Much of the corn placed in cribs in northern Iowa last fall would have had to lose

sixteen quarts of water while in storage to reach the 15 per cent moisture level this spring. Department of Agriculture studies have shown it to be practically impossible to remove that much water during the normal storage period even if elaborate ventilators are used in the cribs.

## The Price of Rye

There have been a number of most extraordinary statements made about the price of rye. Indeed some people seem actually to resent the fact that the price of rye as registered on the open market has gone up. The facts, however, are perfectly simple to anyone who wishes to examine them with an unbiased mind. The price of rye has gone up because the world crop of rye has been much less than usual and so rye has become a scarce article, and people who need rye are willing to pay a higher price, for even at the higher price they can use rye profitably in their business. Why, therefore, should not the rye producers benefit by the higher prices that people are willing to pay, and which prices they feel they can afford, for otherwise they would not pay these high prices?

Attacks have been made on speculators who it is said have forced up the price of rye. It is not speculation which has forced up the price of rye, for no speculator will ever bid up the price of any commodity higher than customers are willing to pay for it. The price is high because there are people who are willing to purchase at that price, and who eagerly bid one against the other for the scarce supplies available.

No farmer in Canada has been harmed in the least degree by the increased price of rye. On the other hand those farmers who grow rye have greatly benefited, as it is observed when we see the steady increase that has taken place in the price of rye from January, 1945, and the steady stream of rye hauled to market by farmers week by week during the entire period. Those farmers who have sold their rye at these higher prices are the ones who have benefited.

Higher prices in times of scarcity of any product are no more than the natural and proper compensation to the producer for the lower prices that occur when supplies are greater and demand is less. It is difficult, considering all this, to see where there can be the slightest criticism. If when a product is very scarce the open market fails to advance, then one would have a justifiable criticism of the open market, but no criticism is justified when the market advances, simply because demand is keen and supplies are scarce.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.



Ron Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo., Sec'y-Treas. G.&F.D.N.A.

## Railroad Not Liable Under Lease

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 23, 1946, denied the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and 3 other fire insurance companies a rehearing of its decision in favor of defendant, Canadian Northern Railway Co., in the suit to recover \$16,964.91 paid on policies covering a grain elevator on the right of way that was burned in a fire negligently set by the railroad company.

The railroad company leased part of its right of way at Pitt, Minn., to John P. O'Neil for an elevator, for year to year at \$10 annual rental. This lease was assigned Oct. 24, 1942, to the Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange. At the time of the fire the Exchange owned the building, machinery, grain and all the contents.

The railroad company spotted a car at the elevator for loading April 8, 1943. Railroad employees burning over the right of way started the fire that spread to the car and from the car to the elevator.

Plaintiff's attorneys, Bowen & Bowen, of Minneapolis, Minn., made several ingenious arguments to establish liability of the railroad, but these were dismissed by the court as without merit.

The defense of the railroad company was that the lease contained a provision that if during the term of the lease any buildings placed on the premises should be damaged, injured or destroyed by any act or thing done or omitted by the railway company, negligently or otherwise, the lessee should not by reason thereof have any claim or demand against the company, nor be entitled to any compensation or indemnity.

The court said: "It is generally held that a railroad company may by contract exempt itself from liability for damages to buildings or structures on its right of way due to fires, even though such fires are attributable to its own negligence."—152 Fed. 2d, 292.

## Ron Kennedy Is Back

Ron Kennedy has rejoined the staff of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in St. Louis after more than 4½ years in the army. He will formally assume the duties of secretary-treasurer of the organization on 15 April, taking over from Roger P. Annan, whose resignation was announced earlier.

At the same time Kennedy will become treasurer of the National Grain Trade Council. Both appointments were announced by F. Peavey Heffelfinger, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Kennedy, a colonel in the AAF, was separated from active duty Feb. 28, after serving from August 1941 as a staff intelligence officer. His assignments included an abortive pre-Pearl Harbor trip toward the Philippines; duty in several West Coast fighter control centers, and 28 months as chief of intelligence in the 65th Fighter Wing in England. The 65th was the control unit for all Eighth Air Force air/sea rescue operations, and ultimately handled all fighter control in England for the Eighth as well.

As part of his AAF work, Kennedy wrote a series of official books on fighter control, anti-flak work and air/sea rescue as handled by his Wing. He was awarded the Bronze Star medal in England, and the Army Commendation ribbon for service in the AAF Technical Training Command, St. Louis, since last fall.

Prior to the war, Ron Kennedy was secretary of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n in Iowa from 1937 to 1940, and secretary of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Spokane, Wash., 1934-37.

In 1941, immediately before going on active duty, he was employed by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the National Grain Trade Council in Washington.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Car Dumpers Installed

Grain and Feed Journals: We understand there appeared in your journal some time last fall an article written by someone in Ohio describing a box car dumper for dumping grain from a box car by tilting the car in two directions so that all the grain would run out the door on one side. We would greatly appreciate it if you would give us the name and address of this party for we are interested in building a machine which will do this work.—Iowa Soya Co., H. R. Straight, general manager, Redfield, Ia.

Ans.: Replying to your inquiry of recent date, we say that we have published illustrated descriptions of a number of car dumpers, probably more of these have been installed by the Richardson Scale Co. of Clifton, N. J., than by any other manufacturer. They are also manufactured and installed by the Link-Belt Co. of Chicago.

### L. C. L. Shipments of Rye

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: I have been observing the vacillations of the rye market as portrayed by your monthly chart and I well remember a conversation I once had with Frank Voigt, of the Voigt Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. It was between hay and grass as far as old and new crop of wheat was concerned. There was a lot of difference in the price, and he made the observation that he had several times lost more money on a less than carload lot of wheat he carried from one crop into another than he had ordinarily lost on straight carloads of wheat at other times.

It looks to me as if that might be my situation as far as rye is concerned. I read in the Journal that rye is worth a lot of money in Chicago, and I am wondering if you could tell me where in Chicago I could sell 75 or 100 bags of rye, so as not to be compelled to carry it into the new crop, waiting for a carload, and so as not to be compelled to stand the loss that will be occasioned by the price fixing operations of the OPA.

Like to change the subject just a minute, when do you think all of this screwy, funny, monkey business will end? Seems to me they have us almost looney. It doesn't seem to me as if the American people would stand for it much longer. Looks like we might have to have another Boston Tea Party in order to change it, anyway I am not so sure but that I might consent to be one of the tea dumpers.—A shipper of rye.

Ans.: Truck your rye to the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., 1300 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago.

### Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Nov. 3.....	55,465	1,625	63,363	29,368	19,663
Dec. 1.....	46,079	1,346	63,465	22,022	19,011
Jan. 5.....	36,734	747	58,622	15,725	15,942
Jan. 12.....	36,646	715	57,851	14,681	15,913
Jan. 19.....	35,451	710	50,594	14,186	15,878
Jan. 26.....	35,508	703	47,298	13,960	15,783
Feb. 2.....	35,275	753	47,047	13,621	15,743
Feb. 9.....	35,703	753	46,845	13,234	15,771
Feb. 16.....	34,776	744	44,646	13,932	15,528
Feb. 21.....	34,381	744	43,487	13,849	15,491
Mar. 2.....	32,814	744	41,686	13,753	15,454
Mar. 9.....	29,191	744	41,787	14,215	15,365
Mar. 16.....	28,750	869	41,969	13,434	15,340
Mar. 23.....	28,581	867	42,975	13,448	15,320

### Fumigants for the Cadelle in Shelled Corn

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitro-ethane, ethylene dibromide, CS<sub>2</sub>, methyl bromide-CCl<sub>4</sub> mixture (10 + 90 parts by volume), β-methylallyl chloride, CCl<sub>4</sub>, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and ethylene dichloride were tested as fumigants in the laboratory against adults of the cadelle—a well-known grain pest—buried in small quantities of dry shelled corn. Methods of rearing the insect and the testing technique are briefly described. 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane and ethylene dibromide were similar in toxic effect, as well as being the most toxic of the group. The next three fumigants were intermediate with respect to relative toxicity, with CS<sub>2</sub> perhaps the most toxic. CCl<sub>4</sub> was most toxic of the remaining three compounds, but the differences between the dosages for 50 per cent kill were not significant.

The adult cadelle was more resistant than the red flour beetle, the rice weevil, or the saw-toothed grain beetle to CS<sub>2</sub>, β-methylallyl chloride, CCl<sub>4</sub>, and ethylene dichloride. The findings suggest that the usual dosage of these fumigants for the latter group of insects must be doubled to obtain effective control of the cadelle. CCl<sub>4</sub> produced a moribund condition in many of the cadelles which persisted for 13 days after treatment; at that time none of the moribund individuals appeared able to recover. At certain dosages, CS<sub>2</sub> produced a reversible anesthetic effect.



W. R. Scott, Ex. V. Pres., Kansas City Board of Trade

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 24. Pacific Alfalfa Millers Institute, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 25, 26, 27. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2, 3. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 3, 4. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Galveston Hotel, Galveston, Tex.

May 14, 15. Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

May 22, 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 3-4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis. Schroeder Hotel.

June 6, 7, 8, 9. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, at Coronado Hotel, San Diego, Cal.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Commodore Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

June 17, 18. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Wawasee, Ind.

June 17, 18, 19. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Illinois Feed Ass'n at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

### W. R. Scott Now a Vice President

The by-laws of the Kansas City Board of Trade have been amended to create the office of executive vice-president to the end that the organization may benefit thru the exercise by Walter R. Scott, who has been secretary and transportation commissioner, of more authority and greater voice in the formation of Board of Trade policies.

The board of directors on Mar. 18 formally appointed Mr. Scott to be the first incumbent of the new office.

Mr. Scott is a traffic man of great ability. He has been pres. of the National Industrial Traffic League, is now a member of its executive committee, and is chairman of the grain committee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board, and is a practitioner before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He has been a member of the Kansas City city council since 1940 and is now a candidate for re-election. Hereafter he will handle public relations and legislation in addition to his other duties. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1920.

CANADA believes other methods than 80 per cent extraction of flour will aid European relief; and has refused to copy the order of the United States. Foreigners importing flour, therefore, will be able to buy better flour in Canada than in the United States.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Not Way to Win Confidence

Grain and Feed Journals: The increase in ceiling prices of feed grains has not made any change in the marketing of grain. Government loans on the 1945 wheat crop were called March 1st in 22 states, three days before the 3 cent advance in ceiling price became effective. Although it had been officially denied in recent weeks that the cushion to allow for parity advances had been used up, Washington now admits that such is actually the case. Ceilings on grains were raised exactly one week after officials announced through the press that they would not be raised. It is very unfortunate that our Government has broken promises made to producers so often in recent years. In all fairness, this certainly is not the American way to win confidence and all-out co-operation. Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

### Unable to Get Feed

Grain and Feed Journal, Men: I didn't expect all the free publicity. I can't figure out anything. I bought a car of flour and feed one month ago. Haven't seen the car yet. I have tried to buy linseed soy meal for the past eight months. Wanted to book for Dec., Jan., Feb., March shipment. No meal yet; no bookings.

It seems to me the government is not too blame for all this mess either. These big shrewd operators are not so hot either—even they renege.

Can't you influence some company to shoot us up one or two cars Soy Bean Oilmeal? Immediately.

In case you do, draw draft 1st State Bank, Rice.

I also think big mfgs. are diverting their meal outside U. S. A.—purposely to get more money for their stuff.

Now, if you can help us wire or call at our expense. Gazett Seed & Feed, I. M. Gazett, Rice, Minn.

### Unable to Interpret Fantastic Orders from Washington

Grain & Feed Journals: Past week we have been trying to interpret the new feed and grain order but, frankly, we are not equal to the task. We thought we had seen a lot of fantastic orders come from Washington, but this feed order appears to be the weirdest of all. If we were to follow it we would have to hire a crew of men checking up on the farmers and weighing their hogs to see whether we could legally sell them feed. At the same time they seem to have overlooked anything constructive towards curtailing the black market in corn. You can look out the window any time and see one or two trucks on their way to Kentucky with corn they bought direct from the farmer. We just know that all of these farmers have not so lost faith in their local dealers that they would rather sell an itinerant trucker corn at the ceiling price than their dealer. You can drive in our home county now and see more corn in cribs than has been visible for years, and yet the elevators can't buy a pound of it. If they would forbid trucking across the state line it would stop 90 per cent of the black market corn movement in 24 hours, but, of course, that remedy would be too simple.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. Vice-Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Willing to Go Along with O.P.A.

Grain & Feed Journals: In your issue of March 13, just received, in an editorial titled "Unauthorized Dictation by Bureaucrats," you condemn the O.P.A. for grabbing authority out of thin air, and you conclude by saying: "No relief is in sight for the suffering public until Congress reasserts its superior power by enacting a law providing for the abolition of ceilings and specifying the commodities and various times of cancellation."

I am a rather conservative Republican, operating a grain elevator in the heart of the corn belt, with farmers all around me who would like to see higher corn prices, but I can not agree that removing all ceilings now would be a good thing. I used to be a Board of Trade member and made a living out of the price fluctuations of the grain market, often at the expense of the farmers, but when the war started I concluded that I wanted to have nothing more to do with speculating in grain, so I changed over to the elevator business.

During the war the farmers made good money and they were not afraid of the markets. Their increased confidence made it easier to do business with them. While many of them want higher corn prices, most of them do not want a boom followed by a bust. They will be satisfied to have a gradual upturn in corn prices commensurate with other prices and a certain amount of control until supply and demand come back to normal.

The oats market is now dropping a bit below the ceiling and otherwise showing a trend towards return to natural conditions. I personally think that corn and wheat prices should be controlled until they, too, represent a more normal condition. I am willing to go along with the O.P.A. for another year at least.—H. C. Cope, Potomac, Ill.

### Why Grow Soya Beans at Reduced Price?

Grain & Feed Journals: Take this opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of the constructive and very valuable material presented in the Journal from time to time.

While my business is managing farms—80 corn belt farms totaling 18,000 acres—I know that the grain trade is an important factor in this field and that the grain trade, based on my experience, is vitally interested in the common interest for the mutual good of our national economy.

We regret beyond words to express the bungling that naturally results in an attempt at governmental management. Taking the records as factual evidence, must say governmental management has seldom if ever proven efficient or benevolent. This holds true in most every attempt that has ever been made, and in this connection know of nothing from the ridiculous to the sublime where governmental attempts have not been made within the last several years.

Want to emphasize what to me seems a most important and timely matter—the proposed soybean price for the 1946 crop by Secretary Anderson, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. I take the position this is very much out of relationship with other grains at the present and for the future outlook based on the fundamental law of supply and demand. Illinois soybean growers have maintained the ratio should be

2 to 1 as that of corn. The soybean acreage for Illinois will surely show a decline unless this situation is changed and changed soon. Why grow soybeans when oats are selling at a new high and are the low production crop in matter of cost? Also, we see industry making wider use of this crop since we are producing a fine quality oat. In my field we have stressed production costs for years; note this is growing with suggestions in the press and over the radio.

May I respectfully suggest that you emphasize this matter of the proposed soybean price in your publication based on its merits. Obviously greater efficiency in production is associated with this respect.—J. E. Johnson, Farm Manager, Champaign, Ill.

### A Grand Day Coming

Grain & Feed Journals: We thought the war was over, but we continue to get war Food Orders directing us to do this and not do that, and we are now "tied up" on our mixed feed business on account of having used all of the ingredients we are allowed for this month. The fact of the business is we have used too much, and the next thing to happen to us will be a fine, shutdown, or possibly a sentence to the Big House.

An order comes through to produce more food, and we are asked to buy more bonds, then we are restricted on production. We are supposed to be short on feedstuffs, but we must sell our wheat to be shipped to England, and the wheat is milled over there, and the feed goes to the English. Yet we are short feed. Reminds us of pig-killing days. They let the hatchery produce chicks and sell them to the farmer, who buys mash to start the chicks, then they shut off the feed, starving the chicks. Again they chop off the tail instead of the head.

It will be a grand and glorious day when we have a riddance of the socialists, communists and lunatics in Washington.—Miesenhelder Mill & Elevator, Ray Miesenhelder, Palestine, Ill.

## Books Received

FARM CHEMURGY.—The able address by J. L. Welsh at Des Moines, Ia., meeting, published in the Journal for Feb. 13, page 100, has been reprinted in a neat booklet of 19 pages explaining that "Domestic Utilization of Surpluses Can Solve Our Farm Problems."

AGRICULTURE in the Santa Fe Southwest is a beautifully illustrated brochure of 68 pages giving a factual description of agricultural conditions in nine states as a helpful guide for those looking for farm locations and industrial opportunities, by the Agricultural Development Department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT is characterized as a way to spend borrowed money for high-cost, part-time and inferior transportation, made to seem cheap by loading its hidden cost upon the taxpayers. In a pamphlet of 20 pages the alleged benefits and certain costs are analyzed by the Ass'n of American Railroads, which asks "Is a project so fraught with harm to essential industries worth doing at any price?" Copies may be obtained on application to the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, New York 6, N. Y.

STUDIES ON THE NATURE OF THE BROMATE EFFECT is a comprehensive work covering the effect of adding some 33 chemicals to improve flour, and especially potassium bromate, which greatly increases loaf volume. Laboratory methods followed in the study are given in ample detail by the author, Holger Jorgensen, whose monumental work in the Danish language has been translated into English by Einar Munksgaard in a volume of 435 pages that should be in the library of every cereal chemist. Printed in Denmark by H. P. Hansens Bogtrykkeri; price 40.—



## Distribution Paralyzed by Price Control

From statement before the food shortage investigating committee of the House of Representatives by J. O. McClintock, a vice pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade and chairman of the Grain Committee of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, and associated with the Continental Grain Co.

The frequent reappearance of these emergencies, always progressively more serious, suggests that the play of natural forces, fundamental to proper production and proper distribution of agricultural products, has become so contaminated by governmental handling and price control that the contagion has spread from one branch of the trade to another until these forces of supply and demand along with the natural forces of distribution have become paralyzed.

I wish to stress that this crisis follows upon four successive years of the most bounteous crops of grain that nature has ever bestowed upon us in this country's history. Record grain crops were harvested last year.

**UNNATURAL HANDLING OF GRAIN.**—The stores of this grain have not been depleted by their having been shipped out of this country. They have been decimated by unnatural and improper handling and distribution.

It is necessary to discuss distortions that have been brought about and are ruling as the result of maladjusted price ceilings. These maladjustments exist not only on one grain as against another grain, but on grain as a raw material against end products produced from this grain, and on grain as against related commodities.

**DRAIN ON WHEAT FOR FEED.**—Probably the most serious single factor that has contributed to the present shortage of wheat has been depletion of stocks of this cereal due to the unnatural drain on wheat supplies for feeding purposes. This drain on wheat due to unnatural use in feeding has in turn been caused by an unnatural movement of corn. I wish to discuss the situation existing in corn in detail, as I believe that a correction of this situation constitutes the first step in a solution of the entire problem.

**GROSS ERROR** to use the so-called parity values. The parity concept reflects a condition which existed during the 1909-1914 period. The influences which might have determined the related values of grain thirty-five years ago, have in fact small bearing on the influences which have determined these relationships ever since, as I shall show. I wish specifically to consider the relationship between corn and oats.

**CORN COMPARED WITH OATS.**—Examination shows that during the period selected for establishing parity values, July 1, 1909 to July 1, 1914, on the average, corn did sell substantially below the price of oats on a per ton basis. This was during the period when the horse was the primary factor used in growing the crops of the nation and moving them to market, and the demand for oats was at its height. The trend to mechanization made itself felt immediately. During no successive five year period within the next twenty-five years did corn sell on an average as low as oats, on a per ton basis.

During the period of 1914 to 1919, corn sold at an average of more than six dollars a ton over oats. During the period of 1919 to 1924, while the premium declined, the price of corn still averaged over the price of oats. During the period of 1924 to 1929, corn sold at an average of two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton over the price of oats. This premium again declined during the period of 1929 to 1934, but, however, corn prices averaged higher than those for oats. During the period of 1934 to 1939, and this period reflects conditions ruling immediately prior to the war, corn sold at an average of three and one-half dollars per ton higher than oats. I attach supporting figures for these statements.

Elementary background understanding of conditions that caused certain relationships in grain values thirty-five years ago, as compared to conditions which have governed relationships

in recent years, should have been sufficient to warn those responsible for determining price ceiling levels that parity relationships had little in common with realistic market relationships on a historic basis.

Such knowledge, if possessed, was disregarded, for when it came time to fix ceilings on various grains, corn was finally fixed at a ceiling level of approximately \$8.50 per ton under that for oats. This, I repeat, was done in defiance of the market history of a quarter of a century. Here you witness the beginnings of conflicts that arise when the untried personal judgment of a few men is substituted for realities.

This action represented a distortion of the ceiling price values between corn and oats of approximately \$12 per ton. Twelve dollars per ton is approximately 33 cents per bushel on corn. This means that corn was under-priced, as against oats, 33 cents per bushel.

Being aware of this situation, it is little wonder that the farmer resisted, and still resists, selling corn thru orthodox channels to the market.

But this is not all that was done by those responsible for determining price ceiling levels, which has created the situation that obtains today with shortages, and prospective shortages of grains. One bad situation, created by artificiality, led to the imposition of still other artificial measures, which made the first situation worse. Be it noted that the distortion in corn is still the crux of the matter.

As has been established, parity level values were adhered to quite religiously when ceiling prices on corn were determined. The parity concept, however, was completely ignored when ceilings on livestock were determined. It is still ignored today.

**LIVESTOCK**, which furnishes our meat supply, is mainly the finished product of grain. By totally ignoring the parity concept for livestock, by fixing ceilings very substantially higher than parity, a second maladjustment was created which distorts the natural movement of grain from normal channels to the feed lot in excessive quantities. Corn which is worth \$1.16 per bushel in the market in Chicago, is bringing the approximate equivalent of \$1.40 a bushel on the hoof.

There are thus set up three choices for the farmer: (1) to feed his corn to livestock; (2) to sell his corn at approximately thirty cents per bushel under its intrinsic value and historical price relationship; and (3) to become a

patron of the black market. In addition to the passage of actual bonus money, black market operations, in the form of tubertuges on weights, grade evasions and substitutions, and all manner of varied devices have amounted to millions of dollars. They are still going on.

We were advised in the beginning that this disparity between corn and livestock ceilings was created purposely, to increase the meat supply. The price of livestock in the open market was high at the time ceilings were applied. To have followed the parity concept in the establishment of livestock ceilings would have required a very substantial price reduction from market values then prevailing.

When ceilings were established, parity on hogs was \$12 per 100 pounds at Chicago. But, the open market price was from \$14.85 to \$15 per hundred. The ceiling established was at \$14.75 per 100 pounds at Chicago.

Passing by any of the many assertions which have been made as to why this ceiling was decided upon, it can be said that whatever the reason in the beginning, there is no justification for a continuance of this maladjustment.

The effect of all of the above was to start in motion one of the most aggravated vicious circles in recent commercial history, which has led directly over a period to the dire situation under review facing us in wheat today. Another government agency enters the picture, the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Livestock numbers soared. Understandably, sufficient corn was not available to support them. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which has legal authority to engage in the buying and selling of grain, stepped in at this juncture and indulged in artificial distribution and channeled immense supplies of wheat and the reduced price at which it was sold for animal feeding.

Wheat, which had a ceiling of approximately \$60 per ton, Chicago, was pumped into animal feed channels in staggering amounts, at, or near, corn ceiling prices of approximately \$41.50 per ton. Here, gentlemen, is where your wheat went to that you are seeking today to export in accordance with our humanitarian commitments.

It seemed not enough that the feeder had a decided advantage in feeding ceiling price corn to capture rewards by ceiling prices on livestock, but justification was apparently found to invite the animal population of this country into our dining rooms to partake of the human grain (wheat) at an induced consideration.

When you consider that out of a normal production of corn, wheat and oats, which are the principal food and feed grains produced in this country, the animal and poultry population will without special inducement consume approximately eight per cent of such production, while human and other uses con-



Left to right: Rep. Stephen Pace, Chairman of Special House Committee; J. O. McClintock, Chicago, Vice Pres., Nat'l Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades; Former Senator Samuel Jackson of Indiana. Governor of the N.A.C.E.A.T., and P. O. Wilson, Chicago, Sec'y-Mgr., Nat'l Livestock Producers Ass'n



sume approximately twenty per cent, you will realize that the maladjustment existing between corn and livestock ceilings, and the practice of supplying wheat at artificial values, offer sufficient inducement for livestock and poultry to consume a disproportionate share of the food and feed grains produced in this country.

It is necessary for us to determine whether or not we wish to have all the grain produced in this country consumed by the animal and poultry population by a continuation of the practices referred to, or whether we re-establish equality by disposing of artificial forces.

**THE FREE PRICE SYSTEM.**—I wish to emphasize with all of the force at my command that all of the problems discussed above would automatically and immediately be taken care of by the free price system. You cannot tamper with this system without getting into trouble.

I contend that the maladjustments in ceiling price levels between related grains, and the

maladjustments ruling between ceilings on corn and on livestock, all of which penalize corn prices approximately thirty cents per bushel, coupled with the artificial distribution practiced by the Commodity Credit Corporation, caused any food or feed shortage that exists today. The remedies are as follows:

Immediate relief could be obtained by increasing the ceiling price on corn 30 cents per bushel. This should be done at once. If the agency responsible for such increase remains obstinate, action should be compelled by Congress.

To prevent the recurrence of the present day situation consideration should be given to (1) the elimination of price ceilings on all grains in any extension of the Price Stabilization Act, and (2) the divestiture of the Commodity Credit Corporation, (or any other government agency), of the authority to engage in the buying and selling of grain, thereby preventing artificial distribution in any form.

## W.F.O. No. 145 of Apr. 1

Effective Apr. 1 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Mar. 29 in W.F.O. 145 took control under its war powers of the use, purchase and sale of corn, grain sorghums, wheat, barley, oats, whole or crushed and mixed feeds, except seed grain and mill feed, as follows:

**USE.**—(b) Mixed feed manufacturers; use of grain, grain products and grain by-products.

(1) No mixed feed manufacturer shall, during any calendar month, use grain, grain products, in any quantity in excess of 80% of all grain, grain products and grain by-products used by such manufacturer during the corresponding calendar month of 1945. This provision shall not modify any other limitation with respect to the use, under existing war food orders, of specific types of grain, grain products or grain by-products.

(2) No mixed feed manufacturer shall use white corn unless such white corn has first been offered for sale and delivered to a dry processor; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to any mixed feed manufacturer located south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River who uses white corn produced in that area.

(c) No food manufacturer or dry processor shall, during any calendar month, use corn or grain sorghums in excess of 85% of the average monthly quantity of corn and grain sorghums used by such person during 1945.

(1) No wet processor shall, during any calendar month, use corn or grain sorghums in excess of 80% of the average monthly quantity of corn and grain sorghums used by such person during the first six months of 1945.

(2) No wet processor shall use white corn unless such white corn has first been offered for sale and delivery to a dry processor.

(e) No person shall use grain in making any mixture of grains for sale as an ingredient in the manufacture of mixed feed.

**PURCHASE.**—(f) Feeders; purchase of grain, grain products, and grain by-products.

(1) No feeder shall purchase grain, grain products, or grain by-products for use in feeding hogs for market (other than breeding stock) to a weight beyond 225 lb, or for use in feeding cattle for market to any grade better than Grade A.

(2) During the period from April 1, 1946, to Sept. 30, 1946, both inclusive, no feeder shall, for the purpose of feeding chickens, turkeys, ducks, or other species of poultry, purchase grain, grain products or grain by-products in any quantity which when added to the supply of mixed feed in the hands of such feeder, will result in a total supply of feed materials in excess of the quantity needed to feed 80% of the aggregate number of such fowl fed by such feeder during the corresponding period of 1945.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph (f) shall not apply to the purchase of grain, grain products, or grain by-products for the feeding of hogs or cattle in transit or at a stockyard, nor to the purchase of corn by producers or manufacturers of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus for the production of such serum or virus.

**INVENTORIES.**—(g) Mixed feed manufacturers' inventories. No mixed feed manufacturer shall accept delivery of corn if, either prior to or after acceptance of such delivery, his total inventory of corn and grain sorghums, plus all quantities of such grains bought to arrive or with respect to which he has a contract to purchase (excluding futures contracts)

exceeds a 45-day supply based upon the greater of the following quantities:

(1) 80% of his average monthly use of corn and grain sorghums during the corresponding calendar month of 1945 and the following month; or

(2) 16% of his average monthly use of grain, grain products and grain by-products during the corresponding calendar month of 1946 and the following month.

(h) No feeder shall accept delivery of corn if, either prior to or after acceptance of such delivery, his total inventory of corn and grain sorghums, plus all quantities of such grains bought to arrive or with respect to which he has a contract to purchase (excluding futures contracts) exceeds a 45-day supply based upon his requirements for feeding hogs for market (other than breeding stock) up to 225 lbs, cattle for market up to Grade A, and poultry for market up to 80% of the aggregate number fed during the period from April 1, 1945, to Sept. 30, 1945.

(i) No food manufacturer, dry processor or wet processor shall accept delivery of corn if, either prior to or after acceptance of such delivery, his total inventory of corn and grain sorghums, plus all quantities of such grains bought to arrive or with respect to which he has a contract to purchase (excluding futures contracts) exceeds a 45-day supply based upon the use restriction applicable to such person under the provisions of this order.

(j) Inventory exemptions. Notwithstanding any other provision of this order:

(1) Subject to the compliance certificate requirement contained in paragraph (k) hereof, any person may deliver and any person may receive corn where such delivery and receipt takes place on or before July 1, 1946, pursuant to the terms of a contract in existence on or before March 2, 1946.

(2) Subject to the compliance certificate requirement contained in paragraph (k) hereof, any person whose inventory of corn and grain sorghums does not exceed the quantity permissible under the applicable provision of this order may accept delivery of one carload of corn.

(3) Subject to the compliance certificate requirement contained in paragraph (k) hereof.

**COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATES.**—(1) No feeder, mixed feed manufacturer, food manufacturer, dry processor or wet processor shall accept delivery of corn in excess of 2,000 lbs per month from any person other than a producer, and no person other than a producer shall deliver corn in excess of 2,000 lbs per month to a feeder, mixed feed manufacturer, food manufacturer, dry processor or wet processor unless, prior to acceptance of delivery, the receiver executes and furnishes to his supplier a certificate in the following form:

"The undersigned hereby certifies to the United States Department of Agriculture and to .....

(name and address of supplier)

that he is familiar with the terms of War Food Order No. 145, that this compliance certificate is furnished in order to enable the undersigned to acquire ..... bus of corn to be delivered on or about ..... and that the receipt and use of such corn will not be in violation of any provisions of War Food Order No. 145."

Purchaser.

By ..... Authorized Official.

Date

(2) All compliance certificates executed under

this paragraph shall be retained for at least two years and shall upon request, be submitted to the Assistant Administrator for examination. All statements contained in such certificates shall be deemed representations to an agency of the United States. No person shall be entitled to rely upon any such certificate if he knows or has reason to believe it to be false.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS.**—(1) Transfers between branches or departments. The transfer of a corn between units, departments, branches, plants, or companies owned, controlled, or directed by the same person but engaged in separate activities as grain distributors, feeders, mixed feed manufacturers, food manufacturers, dry processors or wet processors shall constitute delivery and acceptance of delivery within the meaning of this order.

(m) Records and reports.

(1) The Assistant Administrator shall be entitled to obtain such information from and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order, subject to approval by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(2) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years, or for such period of time as the Assistant Administrator may designate, maintain an accurate record of his transactions in and use of grain.

(n) Existing contracts. The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to existing contracts or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder.

(o) Audits and inspections. The Assistant Administrator shall be entitled to make such audits and inspections of the books, records and other writings, premises, or stocks of grain, and to make such investigations as may be necessary or appropriate, in his discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(p) Petition for relief from hardship. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a petition for relief with the Order Administrator. Petitions shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Order Administrator may take any action with reference to such petition which is consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Assistant Administrator. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the action taken by the Order Administrator, he may, by request addressed to the Order Administrator, obtain a review of such action by the Assistant Administrator. After said review, the Assistant Administrator may take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final.

(Paragraphs (q) violations and (s) communications, omitted.)

WHEAT loses thiamine, (vitamin B-1) when stored under normal conditions. Dr. Bayfield reports that wheat stored with high moisture lost approximately 1 mg. of thiamine per gram of wheat during a five-month storage period. Grain with a normal moisture content lost an average of 0.4 mg. of thiamine per gram.

## Re-Filing Changed Ingredient Prices

Sec. 4.2 (e) of M.P.R. covers requirements for re-filing base ingredient prices when maximum prices are changed by any regulation. In the instance of the recent changes in (for example) Corn, it is optional whether a new "base ingredient" price is filed; if it is not filed, the manufacturer may recover the increase thru use of the "adjusted price" section. However, that section is based entirely on "actual receipts." Therefore, it is likely that manufacturers will desire to refile their "base ingredient" prices for the grains which recently have been increased.

Then note in paragraph (2) of the same section: This would apply at the present time to "filed prices" for "ground grains" or the "base mixes" for which prices have been filed. Recent amendments actually reduce these maximum prices and in this case it is mandatory that new prices be filed. Note that the responsibility of all manufacturers is equal as to the use of these prices whether they are filed or not. Calculation is required even tho the filing is not mandatory for certain types of mixers and certain ingredients. New prices may not be used until re-filed and must be used in the reduction cases.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Boonville, Ind.—The growing wheat crop in Warrick County is looking unusually good at this time. Farmers are planning to plant their usual acreage of corn and soybeans.—W.B.C.

Vincennes, Ind.—Dallas Miller, Vigo Township, has been awarded the five-acre Corn Club championship medal. Young Miller led other club contestants with 141 bus. an acre.—W.B.C.

Denton, Tex., March 20.—Heavy damage is feared for the wheat and oats of Denton County where greenbugs are reported at work in many fields. The county this year has sown the largest grain acreage in many years and the loss will be excessive unless the pests can be checked.—H.N.

West Salem, Ill.—We have had a good break in the weather this spring and farmers have put in more oats than they have for many years. They used sweet clover and Lespedeza, in many cases, to take the place of red clover and alsike which was not available in sufficient quantity.—Campbell Grain & Seed Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 23.—The "Farmers Intentions to Plant Report" as of Mar. 1 was issued during the week and the flax acreage figures were very disappointing. The total intended acreage was put at 3,497,000 acres, or 86 per cent of the 1945 planted acreage. This was far short of the acreage goal set for 1946, being only 81 per cent of the 4,318,000 acres the Department of Agriculture had hoped to obtain.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., R. W. Capps.

Des Moines, Ia.—Planting intention reports from about one-fourth of Iowa's 235,000 farmers show they plan sharp reductions in soybean and flax acreages this year, Hervey Hazen of the state production and marketing administration, has announced. The preliminary reports, forwarded to the U. S. department of agriculture, indicated the soybean acreage would be 16 per cent less than last year; flax, 41 per cent less; corn acreage, 1 per cent more; oats, 10 per cent greater; hay 7 per cent more and wheat 10 per cent greater.

Enid, Okla.—The weather has been fine for the growing wheat with moisture reported in several sections in the state. The driest part at present seems to be the southwestern part of Oklahoma and the western panhandle section. However, in both of these areas frequent rains would keep the crop growing and make possible a very good yield of wheat. The green bugs have been reported in various sections in central and southern Oklahoma. The warm weather the last few days, together with the appearance of the ladybugs, we hope, will eliminate this danger to the wheat crop.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Edinburg, Tex.—The rich Rio Grande Valley is generally thought of as a fruit and vegetable garden, but County Agent J. A. Oswalt has compiled figures to show that the Valley land is fast becoming a grain basket. In Hidalgo County alone one of the three counties that composed the Valley, more than half of the 147,000 acres of irrigated land went for the production of products other than fruits or vegetables. These crops included cotton, corn, grain sorghum and hay. In the "dry" area of the county, consisting of 714,000 acres, more than 120,000 acres were used for producing grain sorghum, sweet sorghum, corn and for winter pasturage.—H.N.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 19.—Final crop estimates based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1945, in the aggregate, bushels are: Wheat, 280,735,400; oats, 257,921,400; barley, 140,989,900; rye, 4,836,500; flax, 7,180,700. As of March 15, the estimated carryover of wheat in farmers' hands to market as at Aug. 1, 1945, 28,650,000 bus. Final estimate of the wheat crop 1945-46, 280,737,400 bus.; total deliveries of wheat Aug. 1, 1945, to date, 191,636,870 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 50,000,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 59,913,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, general mgr., The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n.

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 28.—If normal moisture

falls between now and harvest time an average wheat crop will be produced in the Texas Panhandle. Despite high winds and a lack of moisture, elevator and grain dealers believe the crop is holding up to normal expectations. Altho isolated spots have been damaged by the wind, there is serious wind damage nowhere. Top soil sections have been dried off by March winds leaving the spring wheat to get all moisture from the sub-surface soil. However, there is enough sub-surface water for present needs, the grain men believe. Some wheat bug infestations have been reported in Ochiltree and in Armstrong County, but they are isolated.—H. N.

Winchester, Ind., March 29.—We seldom experience seven days of any finer weather than we have had during the past week. It has been warm with occasional light showers, farmers have been very busy in their fields with spring ploughing and sowing oats. In a two hundred mile drive Monday of this week we didn't see a field of wheat but what looked to be in perfect condition. The growth is not rank but the poorest stands are as good as the best we had last year and last year we had a very good wheat crop. Young clover came through in fine condition and it would certainly be wonderful if we could have an old-fashioned clover crop, as most of you who deal in seed know we have scraped the bottom of the barrel in looking for Red Clover and Alfalfa.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.—Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 21.—The early spring moisture situation usually is optimistic. This year is no exception, except for the area extending from western Kansas north to the Dakotas. This important area shows a large accumulated deficit of winter moisture. Recent precipitation in parts of the area has relieved the topsoil, but more will be urgently needed soon. Most of the winter wheat area is reported to be in good to excellent condition. This is not true, however, in the dry sections of western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado. Here stands are thin and relatively uneven, and the some relief was recently received, frequent rains will be needed thruout the growing season. Even summer fallowed wheat, altho holding up well, does not give promise of the large yields of recent years.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

## Texas Wind Promises Bountiful Crops

By H. N.

Lubbock, Tex.—If an old Indian system of weather forecasting proves workable South Plains farmers of Texas will have money in the bank this year. A normal crop was predicted by Judge Clark M. Mullican after his annual wind test March 22.

An old Indian legend says that if the wind blows from the east or northeast as the sun rises on March 22, crops will be plentiful; if it blows from the north or northwest, average; southeast, poor; west, southwest or south, drought and crop failure.

Out in the open spaces west of Lubbock Mullican tied silken strings to bushes and smoked a big cigar. At sunrise the breeze was from the northwest meaning plentiful crops.

## Kansas Has Good Prospect

Kansas City, Mo., March 21.—Wheat emerged early from its dormant stage over all the state, and is now not only green but is putting forth considerable growth. We experienced an unusually warm February, and all wheat got off to an early start. Although we did experience severe blowing, the moisture in the Southwest in February prevented any severe damage there, and it seems that the winds were high rather than on the ground in the northwest part of the state so that little damage has resulted from actual blowing, though dust storms were rather frequent.

With the wheat growing, it is now apparent that little, if any, loss has occurred from winter killing. We did experience some cold weather, but the low temperatures were of short duration, and we have had no reports from any section of actual winter kill. There has been some small loss in damage from blowing, but do not believe that up to this time it has been serious. In checking the wheat in the southwest part of the state, they show no loss in acreage from blowing as far west as Harvey County, and the extreme estimate was only as high as 5% in some of the far southwestern counties. In the northwest quarter of the state where the topsoil was very dry, the acreage

loss runs from 2% to 8%, and some of this may yet be recovered due to recent favorable weather. Our estimate of acreage left for harvest on the 14,300,000 acres seeded remains very high, and though the plant is small and the stand only fair to good, there is every reason to believe that with normal weather and additional moisture later, the state can come through with a good, big crop if not with a bumper crop, although at this time we would hesitate to make an estimate in total bushels.—H. L. Robinson.

## Texas Dealer Tells O.P.A.

John Young, manager of the Grandad Feed Store at Pampa, Tex., recently wrote F. C. Tomlinson of the O.P.A. Dallas office, with regard to cottonseed meal or soybean meal, as follows:

"Yes, there are two sides to all controversies. The fact is that each cotton oil mill produced 1,050 sacks daily since last October, but who is getting the meal or cake?"

"The feed and flour shortage is caused by Government loans. I am of the opinion a great quantity of corn and wheat is in storage under Government loans.

"Understand, I have no objection to Government loans; in fact, I have copies of my letters written to Marvin Jones, our Congressman, in 1934, advocating Government loans to assist distressed farmers in the time of need.

"Today, our farmers have plenty money to operate without Government loans. Our cowmen and feeders can't understand why such feed shortage exists. Yes, cattle and hogs are placed on the market and sold at a sacrifice. I am of the opinion that all cowmen and feeders should declare a five year holiday. Yes, in five years there would be enough surplus corn and feed on hand to start again. Yes, united we stand and divided we fall, this is my opinion."

## Why Farmers Hold Wheat

The Corn Trade News has received the following letter from a correspondent in Switzerland. It is a partial explanation of why America has to send wheat abroad.

"One very important reason for today's wheat crisis is the importance of the currency the grower receives for his produce.

"For instance, for several years past, peasants in France have had their drawers full of bank-notes, but they cannot buy anything with these notes, as most shops are empty. Wheat and other cereals are considered the best investment, even better than gold. It is quite natural that peasants do not want still more worthless bank-notes, so they keep their produce as an investment.

"The problem can be solved only if the respective governments provide a sound currency. It is no use declaring that the French franc is worth 3.6 Swiss centimes if the French Government does not defend the exchange, i.e., if the Government is not prepared to exchange francs against foreign currency on the declared basis.

"Matters are similar in Italy, Germany and the Balkans. You cannot send a policeman to every peasant and investigate his stocks. Even if you do, the peasant makes him a present of some black market eggs and the stocks remain hidden as before.

"It is no use saying the peasants are evil-minded. Mankind cannot be altered so easily. It is natural that everyone looks after himself and his family first. The fault lies with the Governments which expect peasants to sell their produce for a worthless currency."

## C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 28, 1946, has completed 1,232 loans on 1,341,014 bus. of 1945 corn in the amount of \$1,239,968.37. The average amount advanced was 92.4 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 10,244 loans had been completed of 10,540,789 bus.

Loans by states follow:

	No. of Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	10	13,032	\$ 12,756.96
Indiana	6	4,821	4,816.47
Iowa	527	584,152	541,217.95
Kansas	13	16,866	15,836.05
Kentucky	4	16,068	17,192.76
Missouri	2	1,637	1,506.04
Missouri	16	16,094	15,378.17
Nebraska	544	578,443	530,819.75
Ohio	7	4,532	4,669.79
South Dakota	103	105,429	95,774.43
Total	1,232	1,341,014	\$1,239,968.37



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Toledo, O.—Officers of the Toledo Board of Trade reported that the year 1945 marked the heaviest grain movement in Toledo in 65 years. The year witnessed substantial expansion of the grain industry in Toledo, and the officers are optimistic as to the 1946 outlook.

Meriden, Ill., Mar. 26.—Movement of grain, especially corn, is very light in this immediate area, possibly for the reason that country roads are posted against heavy truck transportation. Farmers generally are looking for higher prices to be established on corn.—Chas. E. Gallagher Elevators.

Avon, S. D.—We had 50,000 bus. shelled corn on one pile, yellow corn, grade mostly No. 3. Had good luck, sold nearly all of it to mills. They came for it with trucks. Had good weather and the corn improved in quality.—P. Mensch, Jr., mgr., Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 19.—Except for a partial cargo still in the holds of one winterfleet ship here, all of the grain available in Buffalo for export has been moved to the eastern seaboard by rail. Only 6,751,868 bus. are left in elevators here and that is for domestic milling purposes.—G.E.T.

Walla Walla, Wash.—An indication of what the wheat tonnage out of southeastern Washington alone amounts to may be gained by checking the number of carloads that are inspected and diverted over the Union Pacific out of Wallula. Last year this total reached 6,081 cars at 100,000 lbs. per carload.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat inspections during February at the Spokane terminal totaled 1738 carloads and brought the movement to date to 12,870 compared to 10,490 a year ago. Pasco was second in the volume of inspections standing at 1215 for last month and 7970 for the season, against the previous long term inspections of 5289 carloads. Portland was the third terminal in size of volume last month.—F. K. H.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., grain inspection department has issued the following report of the total amount, in bushels, of grain in clearance of vessels loaded at New Orleans during February as compared with February, 1945, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 2,224,169—40 (593,608—10); corn, 28,571—24 (39,763—52); oats, 252,470—30 (34,343—24); since July 1, 1945, with total of same period previous season, in parentheses; wheat, 16,117,714—(1,829,484—48); corn, 713,319—04 (1,384,489—44); oats, 287,573—02 (172,984—02); rye, 52,000—(—); soybeans, 2,362,896—12 (—).—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector.

Galveston, Tex., Mar. 25.—The elevator of the Galveston Wharves delivered 7,042,297 bus. of grain during the month of January, establishing a new record for the United States in the quantity of grain delivered thru a single port elevator for a month. No other port elevator ever delivered as much as 7,000,000 bus. to vessels in a month. The actual hours of the elevator in making delivery aggregated 207, or an average of 34,020 bus. of grain per hour. This includes what is commonly known as giving the ships a straight dump of the grain from the elevator into the vessels, as well as the trimming of the grain in the holds. Three vessels were loaded with cargoes of grain in less than 10 hours each.

Enid, Okla.—While mills have not indicated any considerable supply of wheat, still most of them seem to be running their plants at a moderate rate. It looks as if the mills will be lucky if they are able to buy enough wheat to round out the season at moderate running time. Receipts of wheat at country elevators are at the minimum since farmers are apparently unwilling to market the small amount still remaining in their hands. So far the only ray of sunshine we can see is that the 1946 crop will not be subject to the restrictions as outlined in WFO 144. We don't see how country elevators could handle the new crop if the restrictions were extended into the 1946 season.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Assn.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 21.—The movement of wheat from the farms the past month has been almost nothing, and tho there is some wheat left in the farmers' hands, we doubt seriously if it is as large as the official figures, and we expect only a very small movement even after the outlook has improved due to moisture since every day the farmer is being encouraged really to hold his wheat in the expectation of higher price levels. Should prices be advanced and should crop prospects continue to improve, we might see some additional movement from the farms a little later. With most all farmers having money in the bank and being unable to spend it on machinery or automobiles, which are not available, they would just as soon have the grain in the bins at home.—H. L. Robinson.

## Flax Seed Movement Small

Minneapolis, Mar. 9.—New sales of Northwest flaxseed continue light and far under the average weekly rate necessary to move the balance of the estimated farm and country elevator stocks during the present crop year. For the week ending March 2, reported sales at Minneapolis and Duluth totaled 66,000 bus. and so far this week have amounted to 49,500 bus. Unloads the week ending March 2 were 270,000 bus., still mostly applied on old sales. Total sales of 1945 crop flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth to March 2 represent only approximately 77% of the total amount we estimate will be marketed at these points during the present crop year. The holding movement shows no sign of breaking up and has been bolstered by the increase in ceiling prices of other grains, although as far as farmers are concerned this should be amply offset by the \$5 per acre bonus on old crop seed, estimated to be worth 50c per bushel, and on new crop seed the average return of \$3.60 per bushel guaranteed under the incentive payment program. Prospects seem poor for Northwest mills receiving sufficient old crop flaxseed between now and the end of the present crop year to maintain anything approaching full operations. The new \$3.60 price does not apply to 1945 production flaxseed.

## Program for 1946 Flaxseed

The difference between the support and ceiling prices of the flaxseed crop harvested in 1946 will be paid to growers through the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration on sales receipts or other acceptable evidence, the Department of Agriculture said today in announcing the means to assure farmers of the support price on this crop.

Flaxseed of the 1945 crop is not eligible for such payments. The support price announced by the Government on Nov. 8, for the 1946 crop is \$3.60 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, for No. 1 flaxseed. The present ceiling price at Minneapolis is \$3.10.

Complete details for making payments through the Field Service Branch, formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, will be announced before harvest time.

Farmers are urged to market 1945-crop flaxseed now on farms, since requirements for linseed oil are extremely heavy for use in the manufacturing of autos, refrigerators, washing machines, paint, oilcloth, and linoleum, as well as other items essential to the reconversion and housing programs.

## Many Processes Will Be Affected by New Electronic Controls

Hundreds of industrial processes in the chemical, metal, food, petroleum and many other fields will be favorably affected by the introduction next month of a series of new developments in industrial electronic control instruments, it was made known by L. Morton Morley, vice president of Brown Instrument Co.

The new developments, according to Morley, will extend the uses to which electronic control instrumentation can be put, particularly in obtaining higher quality control through continuous balance rather than intermittent action. Economies and speedier output will also result.

## Soybean Inspections Show Further Increase

Inspected receipts of soybeans increased in February, with continued improvement in quality, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

February inspections totaled 5,219 cars compared with 4,153 cars in January and 3,464 cars in December. The five-year average for the month of February for the crop years 1940-44 was 3,074 cars. Inspected receipts for October-February this season 67,107 cars compared with 58,152 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in February continued to improve, 91 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 88 per cent in January and 77 per cent in December.

February inspections included the equivalent of 113 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 31 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, February 1946, in carlots<sup>1</sup>

Exposures Receipts, February 1946, in cars							Oct. 1, 1945, Feb. 28,
Class	Grade				Sam- ple	1946	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4			
Yellow	3,867	859	304	96	29	65,950	
Green	1	2	3	...	...	72	
Brown	4	2	3	...	...	568	
Black	11	13	5	1	1	475	
Mixed	5	7	10	1	1	...	
Total cars	3,888	881	322	98	30	...	
Percentages	74	17	6	2	1	...	
Oct.-Feb., cars	47,804	13,675	4,207	1,067	354	67,107	
1945-46 per- centages	71	20	6	2	1	100	
Oct.-Feb., cars	30,809	19,325	6,055	1,393	570	58,152	
1944-45 per- centages	53	33	11	2	1	100	

<sup>1</sup>Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.

## C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 28, 1946, had completed 35,739 loans on 59,227,492 bus. of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$79,635,293.89. The wheat loans made include 21,971,880 bus. stored on farms and 37,255,612 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.345 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 136,044 loans had been completed on 183,105,892 bus. Loans repaid through February total 19,699 on 34,921,389 bushels in the amount of \$46,959,196.41. The liquidations include 5,883,728 bus. stored on farms and 29,037,661 bus. stored in warehouses. Outstanding wheat loans March 1, 1946, totaled 16,040 loans on 24,306,103 bus. in the amount of \$32,676,097.48.

State of Origin	Loans Completed Feb. 28 (Bushels)	Loans Repaid Feb. 28 (Bushels)	Loans Outstanding March 1 (Bushels)
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Bushels)
Calif.	247,413	196,649	50,764
Colo.	1,749,848	1,022,287	727,561
Del.	150,031	101,627	48,404
Idaho	5,993,033	3,690,614	2,302,419
Ill.	9,024	2,287	6,737
Ind.	6,870	2,251	4,619
Iowa	35,489	25,426	10,063
Kan.	6,966,598	4,082,278	2,884,322
Ky.	12,805	7,474	5,331
Md.	242,368	182,413	59,955
Mich.	158,140	91,424	66,716
Minn.	607,716	292,489	315,227
Mo.	27,502	14,769	12,733
Mont.	2,645,839	764,622	1,781,217
Neb.	4,085,096	2,215,395	1,869,701
N. J.	10,970	...	10,970
N. Mex.	48,747	23,717	25,030
N. Y.	4,397	...	4,397
N. C.	535	...	535
N. D.	7,312,670	2,630,165	4,682,505
Ohio	409,106	250,989	158,117
Ola.	2,140,477	1,198,262	942,215
Ore.	7,250,529	5,674,459	1,576,070
Penna.	69,312	23,479	45,833
S. D.	3,625,373	1,027,478	2,597,900
Tenn.	70,109	9,898	60,211
Tex.	1,715,862	1,165,292	550,570
Utah	625,882	374,730	251,152
Va.	24,007	12,019	11,988
Wash.	12,783,343	9,752,646	3,030,697
Wyo.	398,536	86,252	312,284
Total	59,227,492	34,921,389	24,306,103



## Grain Trade News

(Continued from page 231)

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on May 1 and 15 with headquarters at the Herring Hotel. A fine program with plenty of entertainment is being planned. H. C. Adams is sec'y and Lloyd Nelson of Claude, Tex., is the president of the association.

## FORT WORTH LETTER

T. Earl Ferguson of Brackett Grain Co. is back on the job, recovered from a recent major operation.

Sec'y Blewett is making a determined effort to increase the membership of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to 400 by May 1.

Members of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n planning to attend our 1946 convention in Galveston, Galves Hotel, are urged to obtain their hotel and transportation reservations at once. The situation is mighty tight and immediate efforts may save disappointments.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Big State Grain Co., Bishop; B. L. Boydston, Baird; Clarendon Grain Co., Aberrath; Schubert-Bahn Grain Co., Driscoll; Sugarland Industries (feed dept.), Sugarland, Tex.; D. F. Wegener Grain Co., Walters, Okla. Applications for membership have been received from the following: Bateman Grain Co., Farnsworth; Bailey Feed & Seed Store, Rosenberg; Brazos Valley Grain Co., Mineral Wells; Lyford Gin Ass'n, Lyford; Singley Bros., Wellington; Sinton Grain & Elvtr. Co., Sinton; Hearne Alfalfa Milling Co., Hearne; Imperial Burlap Bag Co., Dallas; E. Cannon, San Bonita; Agnew & Henson, Elsa; Brazos County Producers Co.-op. Ass'n, Bryan, Tex. With these applications we have a total membership of 388, the largest since 1921.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

## WISCONSIN

Chilton, Wis.—Knauf & Tesch Co. will build a 50x100 ft. elevator, to be attached to their present east elevator.

River Falls, Wis.—The Equity Co.-op. Elvtr. Co. will increase its stock from 2,400 shares at \$25 each to 4,000 shares at \$25 each.

Leeman (Shiocton p. o.), Wis.—The Fern Nichols Co.-op. Ass'n is planning to build an addition to its feed mill and equip it with farm machinery.

Evansville, Wis.—The inside of a drier at Green Bros. Wholesale Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire recently and a considerable amount of corn was burned. An overheated bearing in the hot air duct is believed to have started the fire.

Richland Center, Wis.—The Richland Center farm service division plant of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has been purchased by the Keegan Bros., who took possession March 25. James Keegan, senior member of the new firm, is president of the Wisconsin Feed Dealers Ass'n. Keegan Bros. have been retail dealers of farm machinery and equipment for the past 28 years.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Roy A. Bean, 43, central Wisconsin feed salesman for the Ralston Purina Co., was killed Feb. 28 when thrown from his automobile in a three-way traffic accident near Main. Bean's car skidded on ice-coated hill, bumped into one car, plowed into a snow bank, then skidded down the hill into a truck. He was thrown out of the car whose left wheel passed over his body.

Superior, Wis.—The Great Northern Railway Co.'s 1,500,000-bu. monolithic concrete and steel elevator here will be built by the James Stewart Corporation for \$850,000. The corporation began work on the elevator last fall with the pouring of concrete over 3,000 piles for the foundation, the construction begun under a temporary permit while waiting approval of plans for the elevator from the Wisconsin industrial commission.

Pewaukee, Wis.—Barry & Heinzelmann, Inc., has been incorporated, to carry on a feed, mill and grain business; 200 shares, \$100 p. v. Incorporators are: Howard A. Barry, Leo A. Heinzelmann and H. D. Barry.

Heafford Junction, Wis.—A 40x100 ft. feed processing plant of concrete and steel is under construction here by the Lincoln County Fur Food, Inc., to handle feed for fox and mink breeding in this area. Cost of construction will be \$18,000. The plan includes a butchery department, warehouse and refrigeration equipment with a capacity of 200 tons. Completion is set for July 1. The plant is operated by the group headed by Roy Beans.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

A blaze 125 feet in the air at the grain elevator of the John H. Neacy Co. the night of March 19 caused a loss estimated at \$1,000 including a small amount of grain damaged by water. A short circuit in a manlift's motor in the cupola started the fire, endangering 20,000 bus. of barley, corn and wheat stored in two nearby bins.

Stockholders of the Froedtert Grain & Maltting Co., Inc., in a special meeting March 19 at Chicago approved proposals \*to increase the authorized common stock of the company from 560,000 shares to 1,200,000, \$1 p.v., and to split the outstanding common on the basis of two shares of the new for each single share of the old. Distribution will be made about May 10 to common stockholders of record April 15. A 25c cash dividend on the prior common stock and a 55c cash dividend on the outstanding \$2.20 cumulative preferred stock will be paid on April 30 to holders of record April 15 immediately preceding the stock split.

H. F. Franke, pres. of the Franke Grain Co., Inc., was nominated for president of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at the recent annual caucus. Other candidates chosen were L. E. McClellan, first vice-pres.; C. F. Coughlin, second vice-pres.; James G. O'Brien, sec'y-treas., and H. H. Wicks, W. G. Hottensen, L. J. Beck, W. G. Zinn and R. J. Weschler, directors. Three vacancies on the board of arbitration will be contested for by W. C. Moll, J. H. Harris, H. A. Pagel, Morman L. Witt, D. D. Brown, R. H. Lamb and Anton Pitroff. A. L. Johnstone and W. C. Holstein are unopposed for election to fill two vacancies on the board of appeals.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has authorized commercial exportation of 2,467,000 hundredweight of wheat flour in March and April to 36 countries, and tentatively authorized exportation of 2,364,000 hundredweight in May and June in 33 countries. Most of these countries in the past have depended on the United States for their flour supplies.

WORLD rye production for 1945 is estimated at about 1,400,000,000 bus., a decline of about 10 per cent compared with the crop of the preceding year and a reduction of about 19 per cent from the 1935-1939 average, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report.

"THE ANNOUNCED 2 to 3 per cent rise in ceilings for grains is grossly insufficient, and taken in comparison with the 15 to 20 per cent wage increase recently given industrial workers constitutes an insult to the intelligence of the American farmers," says J. E. McDonald, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, in a telegram to Pres. Truman.

## Reducing Explosion Hazard by Controlling Dust

One of the encouraging signs of the times with the grain elevator owners is that operators are becoming more dust-minded and making some effort to control the dust resulting from the handling of dirty grain or grain heavily laden with the results of abrasion. All elevators are being provided with more glazed surfaces in the walls, more ventilators in the roof of the cupolas and in all elevator legs so that some of the dust can get out.

More carefully arranged dust collecting equipment is being designed and installed in all well-planned elevators. The natural result of the sweeping up of dust on all floors and taking it away from receiving pits and cleaning machines is helping to reduce the dust hazard.

The many destructive dust explosions are continually pressing for attention from cautious owners who are anxious to avoid sacrificing their property and the lives of their helpers so that more and larger dust ventilators are being installed in hope of reducing the accumulation of this explosive dust. Roof ventilators from bins, garners, scale hoppers and leg casing help, but much more can and will be done to correct and carry away dust to outside bulk storage.

Each year witnesses the installation of more efficient dust collecting equipment so with the many improvements for controlling grain dust, the number and force of grain dust explosions will, no doubt, be somewhat reduced. The more positive control will, doubtless, save many properties from forceful destruction, but it will take years to perfect all dust controlling factors before many elevators are saved. The elevator illustrated herewith shows clearly the desire of the owner to get rid of dust as quickly as possible and thereby reduce the danger of another explosion. However, much more can and will be done to reduce this hazard.



Dust collector and ventilators on top Washburn Crosby Elevator at Kansas City, Mo.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—The Swift & Co. Oil Mill is expanding its operations and erecting several steel storage tanks, increasing its capacity several hundred thousand bushels, Lindsey Gunn, manager, stated.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Walton Rice Mill will build a plant here, which will process rice by a new method designed to retain in the polished grain the vitamins present in the covering coats of the grain. The process involves cooking the rice. The plant is expected to be ready for the 1946 harvest.

Paris, Ark.—The Paris Feed Mill and the Quality Hatchery & Feed Co.'s plant were destroyed by fire March 8 at an estimated loss of \$31,500. James W. Hart, owner of the hatchery, estimated his loss at \$17,500 while W. K. Ratteree, manager of the feed mill, said his loss would exceed \$12,000.—E. W. F.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The local branch of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Co-op. has purchased the buildings and land formerly owned by the American Syrup & Sorghum Co. at South Ft. Smith, and will establish a large modern feed manufacturing plant there. Decision to purchase was made at a recent board meeting. G. M. Measeles, Co-op. spokesman, stated, and at the same time it was decided to change the name of the organization from Ark.-Okla. Co-operative to the Ft. Smith branch of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Co-op. The newly approved articles also make official affiliation of the Fayetteville, Harrison and Ft. Smith farm co-operatives, W. A. Loudermilk, pres. of the Ft. Smith branch, stated. Main office is located at Fayetteville and managed by Clifford L. Smith. The new plant is scheduled to begin operation about July 1. It will cover 40 acres of land, include five large warehouses, and have enough railroad trackage to handle six freight cars at a time.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—A high-light of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n convention to be held here April 25, 26 and 27 will be the Golf Tournament to be held at Inglewood Country Club, Inglewood, on Thursday, April 25. James H. Seley, chairman of the Golf Com'ite, is soliciting entries for the tournament. There will be prizes galore and ample opportunity to make good that boast of a "hole in one." Mr. Seley suggests all golfers shine up their clubs, borrow their friends' golf balls if they haven't enough of their own, and enter the lists.

## COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—The Robinson Elevator is rebuilding the elevator leg and installing a new cup belt, also putting a new roof covering on the elevator.

Denver, Colo.—Local grain, milling, feed dealers and brokers meet for luncheon each Tuesday at the Pine Room of the Albany hotel with good turn-outs to date.

Denver, Colo.—The annual meeting of the Denver Grain Exchange was held at The Shirley Savoy Hotel Mar. 18th and new directorate includes T. A. Dinkel, D. F. Gerdom, G. M. Hopfenbeck and R. M. Pease. F. R. Houlton was re-elected president. A large attendance, and excellent meal was provided.

Denver, Colo.—A strike of production and maintenance employees of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. is entering its third week. The walkout stops about one-half of Denver's flour production.—C. L. B.

Sterling, Colo.—The Welsh Elevator Co.'s local elevator and feed plant and its elevators at Willard and New Raymer, Colo., have been sold to the Independent Elevators, Benkelman, Neb. Ill health of the owner was reason for sale.

Loveland, Colo.—The new \$80,000 plant of the Bilg Thompson Mill & Elevator Co. is in partial operation. Poultry and dairy feeds are being ground. The roller for steam rolling oats and barley is expected to arrive soon, Roscoe Dines, manager, announced.

## ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—The W. J. Small feed mill burned recently, and large stores of alfalfa feed were destroyed.

Monroe Center, Ill.—We sold our business as of Oct. 1, 1945, to C. L. Atchison & Sons.—C. A. Crosby Co.

Harristown, Ill.—Lyman Grain Co. are successors to Beal Grain Co. here and at Beardsdale, Ill.—Homer C. Lyman.

Minonk, Ill.—The Minonk Milling Co. is building a warehouse on the Santa Fe right-of-way, across from the mill, to be used for grain and feed storage.

Tuscola, Ill.—The 70-year-old elevator of the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. is being razed preparatory to building a 70,000-bu. fireproof concrete elevator on the site, to be completed by Sept. 1.

Villa Grove, Ill.—A. Nelson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective April 1, and will move to White Heath where he will become part owner and manager of an elevator.

Winchester, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator was burglarized recently, E. S. Waid, manager, reported. Entrance was gained by breaking a window. The combination was knocked off the safe, and about \$26 taken from the cash box.

Tomlinson Siding (Mt. Pulaski p.o.), Ill.—We recently added storage space by construction of a concrete bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 78 ft. high, with 27,360 bus. storage capacity. It was built by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Tomlinson Siding Co-op. Grain Co.

Gridley, Ill.—Paul W. McKey, recently discharged from the army air forces where he was a lieutenant colonel, has purchased the interest of Henry Blessman in the Boles and Blessman grain firm. Mr. Blessman, who has been active in business the past 49 years, will retire July 1.

Foosland, Ill.—The feed mill building being erected by the Foosland Grain Co. is near completion. It has installed and in operation, a cleaner, with legs separately motor driven, supplied by a leg driven by a Howell Direct Head Drive. Yet to be installed is a Prater "Blue Streak" Hammer Mill, driven by a 50 hp motor, and a 1.5-ton "Blue Streak" Feed Mixer. Grain is dumped by a McMillen Electric Truck Lift with 5-hp. motor. It is hoped to have the hammer mill and feed mixer in operation in the near future. A. E. Ball is the manager, Fred N. Davis in charge of the feed mill, and Aaron Zehr the elevator man.

Greenville, Ill.—Edison Heston, Jr., has become a partner in the feed and coal business with his father-in-law, Louis Ledbetter, the firm being known as Ledbetter & Heston Feed Store. Mr. Heston recently was discharged from service after 17 months overseas.

Nashville, Ill.—John H. Aydt, Dahlgren, Ill., has purchased the business of Muentner Bros. The firm decided to discontinue business March 1 because of the ill health of J. L. Muentner. The physical property and inventory of the mill, a tract of land, a five room house, garage, and barn, were included in the \$65,000 transaction. Mr. Aydt recently was discharged from the army.

Taylorville, Ill.—The Allied Mills, Inc., soybean processing plant located just north of here has been completed and is in operation. The plant, which cost \$1,000,000 to build, is of ultra-modern design and so arranged as to avoid fire spreading from one building to another. It replaces the plant that burned here over a year ago. Val Jobst Const. Co. had the contract. I. C. Bradley, manager of the former Taylorville plant, who has been in the business for 25 years, is manager of the new plant.

Winchester, Ill.—Geo. L. and H. T. Hieronymus, operating as Hieronymus Bros., have sold their grain, feed and coal business to Froman Beach and Ray Cherry of Jerseyville, Ill., who took possession of the business March 1, operating as the Winchester Grain Co. The Messrs. Hieronymus came here from Beards-town, Ill. in 1901, purchasing a flour mill which burned in 1911. They have been continuously in the grain business the past 45 years, and have made a wide circle of friends who wish them success in their future activities.

Buda, Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. grain elevator was destroyed by fire recently, the flames originating on the first floor and spreading rapidly thru the structure. Concentrated efforts by firemen saved the elevator office buildings near by. A. K. Foster, manager for the elevator company for 20 years, the past four with the local elevator, estimated there was about \$1,000 worth of grain in the building, smallest amount held for many months. Headquarters for S. C. Bartlett Co. are in Freeport, Ill. The local elevator will be rebuilt as soon as material is available.

Alton, Ill.—The Stanard-Tilton Unit of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis was destroyed by fire March 16, that followed a dust explosion on the top floor of the 5-story milling building about 4 a.m. The loss was estimated at \$1,500,000. The main mill building, comprising two units of 7,000 cwt., daily capacity, was completely razed by flames, only portions of the outer walls standing. The modern reinforced concrete warehouse that housed the office of the mill, was badly damaged. The 3-story brick engine room and power plant were a total loss, but the two elevators of the mill were largely untouched. Five men of the night shift in the room at the time were thrown to the floor by the explosion, which blew the roof off and spread fire over the place, but managed to get out and descend by the manlift to the lower floor and give the alarm. None of the mill employees were injured but five firemen were treated in hospital for burns and exhaustion. The mill was built in 1902 to replace another that burned. No plans for rebuilding have been made. The mill had 220 employees with a weekly payroll of \$10,000.



## TO THE GRAIN TRADE

**L**EST we forget. The **most important** work in the world is the **production - distribution - and - processing** of **food**. These activities are of interest to us all. For thousands of generations **man had no clothes - pianos - telephones - moving pictures - autos or airplanes**. He **could live without** all of them again - **but - he must eat**. Civilization and orderly government depend upon **his ability to secure food**. And much of what people eat has something to do with **your business - and ours**. And it's up to us to **look ahead - and - lend a hand**. "No dangerous curves" in sight - **but food is always the important problem - more important than all others - and - remains when others pass**.

## LOWELL HOIT &amp; CO

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n, urging return of unemployment services to state control, has notified the senate com'te on education and labor of its support of the measure which provides for the return. The bill is now before the com'te. James L. Donnelly, executive vice-pres., listed six reasons for support of the return of the employment services to state control. Summarized, the state employment services were operated efficiently by the states before the war and merely lent to the government, and continued operation by the federal government will make it increasingly difficult as time goes to have these services returned to the state; efficient handling of unemployment requires that the same agency which dispenses unemployment compensation also should be responsible for assisting the unemployed to obtain jobs; employers will co-operate with a state employment service (whose duty it is to provide jobs) operated in conjunction with the unemployment compensation system; continued operation of a wartime agency on a federal basis creates the possibility of its being changed from a service organization in a free labor market to a police organization in a planned economy; up to Sept. 30, 1945, of the more than \$1,056,000,000 collected by the federal government under the 0.3 per cent federal unemployment tax, only a little more than \$440,000,000 was returned to the states for administration of the unemployment compensation systems, leaving a net income to the federal government of more than \$615,000,000 which went into general revenue.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Trades in wheat for May delivery have been ordered closed at the ceiling price of \$1,835 per bushel, Mar. 26, by the directors of the Board of Trade.

Andrew P. Beringer, a member of the Board of Trade since 1934, passed away Mar. 16 after a very long illness during which he had four surgical operations.

Although most government offices are closed Saturdays, requests for shipping permits under service order No. 458 will be received until 12 noon by Agent J. E. Collins, room 1968, 209 So. Wells st., telephone Andover 3600, Ext. 594.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade directors on March 27, held to consider protests arising from the settlement of May, 1946 wheat futures, ordered by the directors on Tuesday, May 26, it was voted unanimously not to reconsider the action.

Members of the Circle, sec'y's group of state associations affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, recently were summoned on short notice to a conference here to discuss the protein regulation W. F. O. 9 and the adjustment of feed and grain prices.

Stuart S. Nordvall of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Robert J. Brennan, a partner in John E. Brennan & Co., Geo. E. Phoenix, John J. Bryant, Jr., partner in James H. Oliphant & Co., all of Chicago; Robert B. Jude, Kenmore, N. Y.; James P. Lynch, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Paul E. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis., were elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Frank M. Rosekrans, recently retired from the New Century Co., was elected the second honorary member of the Chicago Feed Club, at the dinner meeting at the Morrison Hotel, March 15. J. L. Dickinson was appointed chairman of a com'te to arrange for the annual fall golf tournament and outing. Other members are S. Nordvall and Carl Schinke. Three new members were enrolled. The next meeting of the club will be on May 17.

## INDIANA

LaFontaine, Ind.—A. B. Martin & Son are expanding operating facilities.—A. E. L.

Sims, Ind.—The Gartin Grain Co. will install an elevator leg, truck hoist and hammer mill.—A. E. L.

Boston, Ind.—The Boston Grain Co. has purchased and is operating the local Farmers Supply Co. feed mill.

Warren, Ind.—James Franklin, 80, local grain dealer and elevator operator for many years, died recently.—W. B. C.

New Paris, Ind.—C. H. Neff, after over three years in the army, has returned to Martin's Feed Mill as its office manager.

Logansport, Ind.—John Miller, 78, of the Logansport Elvtr. Co., died at his home here recently after a brief illness.—W. B. C.

Knox, Ind.—Harry Jordan sold the Farmers Feed & Coal Co. to Chester Bennett of Center Township, who is operating the business.

Lochiel (Fowler R.F.D. 1), Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator has been sold to the Benton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.

Wolcottville, Ind.—The Wolcottville Grain Co. has completed a feed warehouse, 24 x 40 ft., and installed a new 1.5-ton feed mixer.—A. E. L.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Town Board recently ordered local elevators and the Weaver Popcorn Co. to cease burning cobs inside the city limits.

Van Buren, Ind.—The large motor at the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. burned out recently, grinding being suspended until repairs were made.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Bashore Feed Store recently moved into a new location that includes the feed store and a grain elevator of 8,000 bus. storage capacity.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator. This will permit operation of another hammer mill and other equipment.—A. E. L.

Clay City, Ind.—The Clay County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has purchased the Griffith & Co. grain business, which includes the recently enlarged and modernized elevator and mill. Theo. Griffith will continue in the wholesale grain business, operating by truck distribution.

Crane, Ind.—Chas. M. Kerlin of Delphi and Howard C. Myers of Crawfordsville recently purchased the former C.R.T. Co. elevator and will operate as Crane Station Elvtr. Co.

Stockwell, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator was destroyed by fire March 12, the loss estimated at \$35,000. The fire started in the top of the structure which was filled with grain and feed.

Silver Lake, Ind.—Alterations in the J. C. Grubb elevator are being completed. A feed warehouse and extension to driveway have been added and a hot water heating system is being installed in office.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Ninety dealers attended the dinner meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n on March 11. A roundtable discussion centered around the new O.P.A. and other grain regulations. Fred K. Sale led the discussion.—A. E. L.

Berne, Ind.—Henry Baker has been elected pres. of the Berne Equity Exchange Co. succeeding John Koch who served as pres. for 22 years. The company has elevators here and at Linn Grove, Ind., and Tama and Chattanooga, O.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Edwin Katterhenry has resumed his old position as manager of the Farmers Mill after an absence of three years with the United States Forces in the south Pacific, the last year of which he spent in Japan. The Farmers Mill is operated by the Farm Bureau and does an extensive business.—W.B.C.

Fort Branch, Ind.—The Fort Branch Mill & Elevator operators, Albertus Meyer and Lawrence McClusky, have been given the Edwin Funk award. The award, which includes a trip and week's stay at a Michigan sports camp is made to dealers who sell the 1946 quota of hybrid corn. The operators also received membership in the 500 Bushel Club.—W.G.C.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Country Elevator Business Course at Purdue University starts April 29 and will run for 8 weeks. A folder explaining the course has been mailed out from the University. A large group already has enrolled for the school and those who plan to take the course and have not yet sent in their applications are urged to do so at once, also to make necessary rooming accommodations.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Boonville, Ind.—When the Tri-County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, with headquarters in Evansville, takes over the ownership and management of Boonville Mills on June 1, Otto C. G. Roller, who has been the manager of the local plant for many years, will retire. It is hinted that Walter Rauth, now in charge of the Tri-County Farm Bureau Co-operative, will take the place of Mr. Roller. The Boonville Mills will discontinue the manufacture of flour, but will deal in feeds exclusively.—W.B.C.

Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire the night of March 18. Nero had nothing on the town's fire department. While its 15 volunteer members feasted on venison steaks at the home of a member, the elevator burned down. When the fire was discovered no one knew where to find the fire-fighters when a call where the town's fire truck is housed failed to locate them. And when their whereabouts was learned, no telephone in the house, so a boy was dispatched to inform the diners of the blaze. A strong wind had fanned the flames thruout the elevator when the men arrived on the scene. James Rose, a World War II veteran who recently leased the elevator, estimated loss at \$15,000.

## INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

By direction of the board of directors of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has taken out a contributing membership with the American Small Business Organizations, which is doing splendid work in behalf of small business firms.



Mr. and Mrs. Lew Hill are vacationing in St. Cloud, Fla.

Acme-Evans Co., Inc., is planning to erect 27 grain storage bins at its plant, at an estimated cost of \$120,000. Eighteen with a height of 150 ft., would be built at 629-635 West Market St., and nine others, 144 ft. high, would be constructed at 40 Blake St. Samuel R. Herrel, exec-vice-pres., said the capacity of the bins and the time they are to be built has not been determined.

The Spink-Wawasee Hotel at Lake Wawasee will have no rooms available for members attending our mid-summer convention on June 17 and 18. They too, are holding a convention on the same dates. We recommend the South Shore Inn, for reservations in the event you cannot get in at the Sargent Hotel, our headquarters.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

The following applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been received recently: Farmers Hatchery & Supply Co., Martinsville; Plunkett & Son, Brazil; South Bend Feed & Seed Co., South Bend; Upland Grain Co., Upland; B. I. Holser & Co., Walkerton; Garrett Grain Co., Battle Ground and Ash Grove, Ind.; Co-operative Mills, Inc., Cincinnati, O.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

## IOWA

Clarion, Ia.—Fire in a bin at the Burt Grain Co. recently caused a small amount of damage.

Fort Madison, Ia.—Frank Potts, Webster, Ia., and Harold Horn recently purchased the John H. Kroll Feed & Supply Co.

Laurel, Ia.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting elected Harold Brown manager and Howard Green ass't manager.

Redfield, Ia.—Conrad Nelson, part owner of the Community Elevators, Inc., arrived here from Des Moines and will manage the local elevator.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will change from a stock company to a co-operative. Name of the new organization will be the Morrison Co-operative Ass'n.

Buckingham, Ia.—In a suit on file in U.S. District Court at Dubuque, the government seeks a judgment of \$1,843 against Ray Kelly for corn mortgaged to the C.C.C. by Kelly and stored on his farm.

Clarion, Ia.—J. S. Stewart, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co-operative, at the recent annual meeting reported a net profit of \$46,141.14. Dividend checks in the amount of \$37,736.21 were distributed to the stockholders and deferred payments in the amount of \$4,770.07 will be made at a later date.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. on the evenings of Mar. 21 and 22 entertained at a community theater fest. Tickets were free and the public was invited to enjoy a program of pictures, quiz games and prize awards. A feature was the showing of colored pictures taken by returned local veterans while overseas.

Dallas Center, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. shipped a car of corn to Europe recently, donated by the Church of the Brethren to be used to supply food to suffering humanity. This consignment was billed to Italy. Besides grain, over \$900 in cash was donated by the people of the community who had no grain to give.—O. E. J.

Dysart, Ia.—Robert A. Kullmer, owner of the Evergreen Hatchery, has taken over the W. G. Whitney Elevator which he purchased recently. Marion Lutz, employed by him for the past six years, will be manager. Albert Dethlefs, who has been employed by Mr. Whitney, will work for Mr. Kullmer as office man. Mr. Kullmer plans to move all of his feed business from the hatchery to the elevator eventually. As soon as possible he will build a feed mill and move present mixing equipment from the hatchery.

Dougherty, Ia.—L. B. Campbell, manager, J. R. Campbell, trucker, both returned to their former positions with the Farmers, Inc. Co-op Society the first of the year after 1 year and 9 months serving their country with the navy.

DeSoto, Ia.—C. L. Hartzell has purchased a half interest in the Riley Grain Co. and will be manager for the new firm, known as the Coffin Grain Co., taking possession March 15. He formerly was manager of the Community Elevators, Inc., in Redfield.

Livermore, Ia.—Fred Pooch has sold his feed mill to Sherman Wickre of Reinbeck, who took possession March 15, moving his family here. Mr. Pooch had operated the plant for 8 years. Mr. Wickre is a discharged World War II veteran. He was a German prisoner after being injured. His recent duties have been as manager of a feed mill at Reinbeck.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. V. Tischer is resigning April 1 as federal licensed grain inspector in the Des Moines terminal market area, a position he has held 26 years. He will become a manufacturer's representative in Iowa for the Seedburo Equipment Co., manufacturers of grain grading apparatus, grain elevator and warehouse equipment and electronic inter-communication systems.

West Bend, Ia.—Louis Lawman lost his \$13,000 damage suit against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Walter Ewy, filed in district court. The damages were claimed for the death of Lawman's son Lee, 4, who was crushed between the porch of the Lawman home and a truck owned by the elevator company and driven by Ewy, when the family's household goods were being moved last September.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. announces that John Potgeter, Jr., and Klaus Thieben are now managers of that firm. John Potgeter, Sr., and his brother, George, who have been operating the business as well as others at Steamboat Rock, Wellsburg and Ellsworth, now will confine their activities to the Iowa Merchandising Co., with John, Sr., as resident manager. John Potgeter, Jr., and Mr. Thieben are returned service men.

Aurelia, Ia.—Roy Whitney, co-owner of the W. G. Whitney elevator with Wm. Whitney of Dysart, announced the sale of the local house to their brother, Clair Whitney, who will take possession April 1. Roy Whitney has operated the Whitney Elevator since 1932. Before that he conducted an elevator at Peterson for 19 years and was associated in the same business in Ohio for 5 years and before that for 2 years here, a total of 40 years in the grain business.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Mrs. G. F. Spry has sold the former Spry Grain Co. elevator at 201 Tisdale St., operated under lease by General Mills, Inc., to the Nicklin Feed & Produce Co. Altho General Mills' lease does not expire until July 1, the elevator will not be used by that company. Jay Nicklin, manager of the feed company which purchased it, said instead it will be used by his company. General Mills, Inc., owns the other property of the former Spry Bros. Co. on West Main St.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported net earnings for the past year of \$21,000, \$18,000 of the amount to be paid out in dividends. It was voted to pay back 3.3c a bushel on grain, 7.4 per cent on merchandise and 15.4 per cent on gas and oil. Sales for the year amounted to \$59,000 more than the preceding year. Bruce Doane was rehired as manager for another year.

## KANSAS

Kiowa, Kan.—State Line Milling Co.'s mill plant was damaged by high winds on Mar. 13.

St. John, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. reported its plant was damaged recently by high winds.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss from recent high winds.

Solomon, Kan.—The Lee Cochran elevator was broken into recently and about \$8.00 taken from the cash drawer.

Winfield, Kan.—The Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. recently installed a new mixer and hammer mill at its elevator.

Lake City, Kan.—Garland Dinkins, formerly of Sawyer, Kan., is new manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator.

Canton, Kan.—The Canton Grain Co., operating the Rock Island and Santa Fe elevators suffered recent windstorm loss.

Turon, Kan.—Mrs. J. R. Reed, 77, whose family operated the Turon Mill & Elevator Co. died in her home on March 17.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—The Capitol Feed & Seed Co. was burglarized recently, thieves entering thru a rear window, and escaping with \$35 in cash.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano, of Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp., is recovering following a heart attack suffered recently. He is in a Hutchinson hospital.

Clay Center, Kan.—Steve Dombeck, mill superintendent for the Mid-Kansas Milling Co., has purchased a home and moved his family here from St. Louis, Mo.

St. Francis, Kan.—The St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange is building a 225,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator west of its present elevator, to be completed by June 1.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The L. J. T. Milling Co. announced recently that it will operate two alfalfa dehydrators during the coming season. This will more than double the capacity of last year.—G. M. H.

Burrton, Kan.—Rolland Whittle, formerly manager of Kansas Milling Co. elevators at Patterson and Anness for four years, is new manager of the company's local elevator, succeeding Fred Morgan.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold a one-day convention here May 20, headquarters at the Broadview Hotel. Members are urged to plan to attend.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

**KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
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**STRATTON GRAIN CO.**  
GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS  
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Milo, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Mar. 13.

Menoken, Kan.—Lawrence L. Koci, returned army veteran, has purchased the local elevator from the Geiger & Graham Grain Co. of St. Joseph, and will operate the business, carrying a line of commercial feeds.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—Carroll M. Phillips, superintendent for the Robinson Milling Co., plans to retire April 1 after 27 years' service on that job. He came here from Great Bend, Kan., where he had been employed for 9 years.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The Ellis Produce & Feed Store was sold recently to Ralph Reed and Ralph Miller. The new owners took charge immediately. Mr. Miller was recently discharged from the armed service.—G. M. H.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator has built an extension to its elevator driveway and installed a new overhead electric truck lift complete, also built a larger leg with greater elevating capacity and a direct electric head drive.

Geneseo, Kan.—The Geneseo Grain Co., Inc., has been granted a Kansas charter to handle and mill grains here. John O. Borgen was named resident agent and the corporation will start business with \$10,000 of an authorized capital.—E. W. F.

Great Bend, Kan.—Boys who recently attempted to tap a conveyor pipe at the Walnut Creek mill elevator in order to steal wheat, did not get any wheat themselves, but they loosened the pipe and 1,000 bush. of wheat were dumped on the ground.—G. M. H.

Kiowa, Kan.—David Johnson, sales manager of the Arnold Milling Co. at Sterling, and Ben Blackburn, also with the same concern, recently formed a partnership and purchased the State Line Milling Co. flour mill at Kiowa. The mill has a capacity of 300 bbls. per day.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger Produce Co., which was operated by the Dannen Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., while the former manager was in army service, will again be managed by Lt. (jg.) Martin M. Kiger who returned recently and is now on terminal leave.—G. M. H.

Florence, Kan.—Arnold J. Brunner, 74, a grain man in central Kansas for more than 40 years, died recently. He had operated a flour mill at Holyrood, Kan., also at Hoffman, Dillon, and Cedar Point. Of late years, he had been in the seed business at Florence.—G. M. H.

Larned, Kan.—W. J. Small, manager of the alfalfa dehydrating plant at Frizell Station, said recently that he will install another unit which will be ready for operation this spring, doubling the plant's capacity. An office and shop building are now under construction.—G. M. H.

Sterling, Kan.—Lloyd J. Churchill, of Topeka, Kan., recently was appointed sales manager of the Arnold Milling Co.; O. L. Crandall of Wichita, was appointed production superintendent. Mr. Churchill has been with the Thos. Page Milling Co. of Topeka for 14 years, and Crandall with the Kansas Milling Co. at Wichita.—G. M. H.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Bucklin town basketball team came to the aid of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. elevator recently when the elevator received an order for a carload of cracked wheat to be shipped to California. The man-power shortage at the elevator was solved when the basketball team cracked, sacked and loaded the wheat.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—After five years in the bin, 50,000 bush. of Commodity Credit Corp., wheat are now being shipped. The wheat was handled in the experimental bin project west of Hutchinson during five years of testing.—G. M. H.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The Western Star Milling Co. of Salina has purchased the Harry P. Watkins building which will be remodeled for use as a warehouse for feed, seed and flour. The front of the building will be used as sales room, for distribution of the company's products and Gooch feeds.

Norway, Kan.—The Victor Herrman Elevator was leased recently by the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City, which took possession Mar. 1. Myron Reed of Marysville, Kan., is the new manager. Eric Thompson, who has operated the Norway Elevator for the past 18 years, is taking a vacation.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—The Junction City Dehydrating Co. recently started operations, shipping a 30-ton carload of sun-cured alfalfa meal, manufactured from alfalfa produced on farms in this area. Production of sun-cured meal will be continued as an off-season operation until new alfalfa becomes available. John Moske is president of the company, and John Crum, manager.—G. M. H.

Elkhart, Kan.—Work on the construction of the new Equity elevator is progressing rapidly as laborers are on the job day and night. Floodlights are being used to illuminate the scene for the night shift. The concrete storage tanks, which will stand 140 ft. high when completed, are going up at the rate of 6 ft. a day. The elevator will have a storage capacity of 250,000 bush. of grain.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—Julius Schoenberger, 34, who was employed at the Kansas Milling Co. here prior to enlisting in the marine corps three years ago, was found dead between the Union Pacific railroad tracks at Chapman, Kan., recently. He had been visiting a brother at Chapman before the accident, which occurred on the main street intersection with the Union Pacific tracks. Death was caused by head injuries.—G. M. H.

Fredonia, Kan.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. plan expansion work during the first six months of this year costing around \$300,000. For many years this firm has processed linseed oil and linseed oil meal. Due to the increased production of soybeans in recent years the firm will modernize its plant so that it can process both soybeans and linseed. Plans provide for doubling the present milling capacity, which will mean a 100 per cent increase in production of protein feeds. Some of the present buildings will be revamped and new buildings will be erected.—G. M. H.

Beloit, Kan.—Five grain grading schools will be held in Kansas in the near future under the direction of the department of Marketing in the Kansas State College. Gerald J. Brown, Extension Economist in Marketing of Kansas State College, announces. The schedule follows: Beloit, Apr. 29; Colby, Apr. 30; Dodge City, May 1; St. John, May 2; Newton, May 3. The program for each day will include the following talks: Purpose of School, Cliff Skiver; Future Wheat Acreage and Price Policy, Gerald Brown; Practical Discussion and Demonstration of Major Grading Factors, Willis B. Combs, Chicago Marketing Specialist; Wheat Varieties for Kansas, G. F. Binderim, Federal Grain Supervisor, Wichita; Practical Handling of Elevator Man's Problems (car loading, terminal inspection, etc.), Willis B. Combs and G. F. Binderim; Question and Answer Period, Messrs. Brown, Combs, Binderim and Skiver. The following leaflets will be distributed: Variety Information, Wheat Situation, D.D.T. Leaflets, Wheat Grading at Country Points. Grain men of the state should arrange to attend one of these schools, as information of interest and vital personal importance will be given.

## KENTUCKY

Middlesboro, Ky.—The Bell County Supply Co. is building a one-story concrete warehouse to use as a storage house for feeds.

Louisville, Ky.—Stanley E. Sloss, 44, former president of the Tom Moore Distillery, now the Barton Distilling Co., Bardstown, Ky., died Mar. 18. Mr. Sloss was also at one time owner of the Old Kentucky Distillery.—A. W. W.

Scottsville, Ky.—The Allen County Mill, feed grinding firm, located on Glasgow Road in the building formerly occupied by the Fountain Run Milling Co., is now in operation. A new feed grinder has been installed and a feed mixer will be installed. The mill is equipped to do any kind of custom grinding.

Owensboro, Ky.—Several improvements are under way at the Medley Distilling Co. plant, where Wathen Medley has installed a stove mill and moved in material to bolt out white oak staves, which he will ship to Memphis to be fabricated into barrels. Material is also on the ground for erection of a large warehouse; and material and equipment is also on the premises in part for erection of a complete feed recovery plant, which will include evaporators and driers to dry all distillery slop down to dry feeds. Mr. Medley admitted that he did not want to go into the cooperage business, but conditions were such that the distiller hasn't any alternative if he desires new barrels. The feed plant had been planned for some time, in that it means a more profitable and more flexible operation than either feeding slop to cattle, or selling it in wet form to farmers.—A. W. W.

## LOUISIANA

Crowley, La.—The Rice Millers Ass'n will erect a vitamin-rich rice plant here, to be in operation for the 1946 harvest.

## MICHIGAN

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Harry D. Shaw has constructed an addition to his elevator and has installed a Hess oil burning drier No. 3.

Bentley, Mich.—W. B. Baum recently installed a Kelly-Duplex cob blowing sheller with a 7.5 h.p. fully enclosed motor in the local elevator.

Clare, Mich.—Another feed mill has been added to the Johnson Elevator plant, a mill with tramp iron separator and driven by a 50-hp. Fairbanks-Morse fully enclosed motor.

Brown City, Mich.—The Eureka Elevator & Supply Co. has installed a hammer mill and Duplex feed mixer, both driven by fully enclosed motors. The mill is protected with tramp iron separator.

Linden, Mich.—We are opening our local elevator after making extensive repairs on building and equipment, and will do a general elevator business, also handle Kasco poultry and dairy feeds, seeds, coal, etc.—Floyd E. Lott & Son.

Morenci, Mich.—Mayor Arthur C. Buck has sold part of his interest in the Kellogg & Buck flour mill to Chas. E. Keefer, who has been with the business for 8 years. The business will be carried on by Chas. R. Kellogg and Mr. Keefer under the old name.

Cedar, Mich.—The Cedar Milling Co. has been taken over by a partnership which consists of Stephen P. Peplinski, son of the former owner, and Stephen G. Garvin. They plan to install a hammer mill and a feed mixer. It has not been decided whether the flour mill will again be operated.

Bay Port, Mich.—A two-story and basement addition is being added to the Wallace & Morley Elvtr. Co. plant for use as a feed mill. They will install a hammer mill with tramp iron separator, driven by a 60-h.p. motor, also a Burton mixer and a Haines mixer. All motors will be of the fully enclosed type.



**Everything for  
Every Mill,  
Elevator  
and Feed Plant**



Chesaning, Mich.—Frank Nerychel & Sons have purchased the Legal Tender Mills which were operated for many years by the Parshall family. The flour mill is still operated by water power, but a new Blue Streak hammer mill driven by a 50-hp. fully enclosed motor has been installed to take care of the feed grinding operations. They also have installed a feed mixer.

## MINNESOTA

Lake City, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new Minneapolis-Moline Corn Sheller for its plant.

Eagle Bend, Minn.—August Westphal recently sold his feed mill and business to E. A. Torkelson of Wadena, Minn., who took immediate possession and is operating the plant.

New Ulm, Minn.—E. C. Rieke, manager of the New Ulm Ideal Feed Co. for the past two years, has resigned and has accepted a position at Gibbon with Frederick's Hatchery. He will move there April 1.

Jordan, Minn.—Milbert J. Heckenliable of Jordan and Mr. Ledbetter of Stillwater, both World War II veterans, have purchased the Jordan Feed Mill from Herman E. Young, business and property included. Mr. Young has operated the local business for 32 years, coming here from Lydia.

St. James, Minn.—Penner & Peterson have completed a 54x50 ft. warehouse at their feed store one-half mile west of here. Of tile block construction, the west side of the building is a 30x40 ft. room which will be used for a repair shop in connection with their machinery business. The firm handles the Cargill line of feeds.

Hopkins, Minn.—Pioneer Elevator & Lumber Co., owned and operated by the O'Leary brothers since 1921, was moved into its new office quarters on Sixth St., So. The new modern building, not yet quite completed, is being used chiefly as office quarters. It has a 40 ft. frontage on Sixth St. and depth of 24 ft. Fire destroyed the company's offices nearly two years ago.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Lake Park Feed Mill is being remodeled and enlarged. The loft bins are being enlarged and a driveway installed on the east side of the building with present driveway on west side to be used for a store-room. New equipment to be added will include a 6-h.p. hammer mill, a 2-ton feed mixer and seed cleaning equipment. Orville Amundson has the contract.

Gray Eagle, Minn.—The Grey Eagle Elevator, owned and operated by Jos. Smith and Anton Knoll since October, 1932, has been sold to Art Bluth of Grand Forks, N. D., who took possession of the business March 15. The sale also included the residence property at the rear of the elevator. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will move to Little Falls. Mr. Knoll will assist the new manager in operation of the plant.

Waseca, Minn.—Fire believed to have started from a stove flue threatened to destroy the elevator and warehouse of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. recently. Between 400 and 500 sacks of white flour were damaged by smoke and water. Excellent work on the part of firemen brought the blaze, which had gained considerable headway, under control before the mill was damaged and operation of the plant was not interfered with, Edwin H. Roberts, manager of the branch, stated.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission set April 4 as the date for oral argument in the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n case. The commission held hearings last fall on its order requiring the Ass'n to show cause why its licenses as a grain commission merchant in the Twin Cities and Duluth should not be revoked. The commission charged the Ass'n with buying grain consigned to it for sale in violation of commission regulations and with giving misleading information in its license applications.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Harry A. Wallin, traffic manager for the Benson-Quinn Co. at the Chamber of Commerce for 25 years, died March 25 following a stroke suffered the night of March 23.

Ben C. McCabe of the International Elvtr. Co. announces the appointment of Paul Abrahamson, former county agent of Ramsey and Cavalier Counties, N. D., to the position of agronomist for the company, to work with farmers in areas where its elevators are located, in a crop and seed improvement program. Mr. Abrahamson has made a record of outstanding work in pure seed grain programs.—A. M. M.

Flames discovered along the conveyor to the fifth and sixth floors of Russell-Miller Milling Co. "B" mill recently were extinguished by firemen after employees on the fourth floor of the plant fought the fire with hand extinguishers until their arrival. Speedy action of the employees was credited with bringing the fire to a halt. Loss was estimated at about \$3,000 by Herman H. Trapp, mill superintendent. An overheated bearing in one of the rolls started the fire.

Twelve of the 30 employees of the state grain inspection division recently laid off due to a shortage of funds will be rehired by April 1 to help handle an anticipated rise in grain shipments, as authorized at a conference of state civil service, department of administration, and railroad and warehouse officials after Minneapolis grain trade officials warned the state was not presently equipped to handle a heavy rush of shipment. The railroad and warehouse commission will ask the legislative advisory committee at its March 26 meeting to finance the increased payrolls for the balance of the present fiscal year.

Civil Service Director Robert D. Stover has started a training school for state grain inspectors, weighers and samplers here and at Duluth, held simultaneously. First class was held Mar. 20, in the afternoon. Later classes will be Saturday afternoons and late Wednesday afternoons until May 4. Purpose of the course is to provide a reserve of qualified grain inspectors from which to draw during peak periods and from which to make new appointments. The course is given in co-operation with the grain marketing branch of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. and the State Division of Grain Inspection.

Earle Hunt Johnson, 74, member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for 45 years, died Mar. 20 at his home after being in failing health for several months. Mr. Johnson represented McReynolds & Co. when he became a member of the Exchange in 1901, later being associated with various other firms during his grain career. He disposed of his membership in 1945 because of illness.

Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission March 13 gave the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 20 days to answer a complaint by Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n against charges for stopping freight cars to take samples. The Ass'n termed the \$4.40 per car charge unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory and estimated the cost to Minnesota farmers at approximately \$100,000 a year. Similar samplings are made elsewhere in the United States without charge, the Ass'n said.

## MISSOURI

Edgerton, Mo.—The Edgerton Milling Co.'s mill plant was damaged by recent high winds.

Jasper Mo.—The elevator owned by Roy R. Carter sustained an electrical breakdown recently.

Ash Grove, Mo.—The Rozell & Davis Mill & Elvtr. Co. has added a grocery department to its stock. A portion of the mill was remodeled to accommodate the new department.

Bethany, Mo.—Walter Langfitt and son, Earl, of Langfitt Seed Farms, Indianola, Ia., have purchased the local feed and seed mill and the elevator at Davis City, Ia., from Edson & Son, and will move the elevator to Bethany. Earl Langfitt will operate the local business.

Hollister, Mo.—A. E. Jenkins, manager of the Jenkins Feed Mill, is building a feed mill here of concrete and steel construction, 50x70 ft., with two floors, storage capacity about 10 cars of sacked feeds and about 5,000 or 6,000 bus. of bulk grains. It will be equipped to handle bulk grain in cars and from trucks. Mr. Jenkins writes it should be in operation about May 1.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

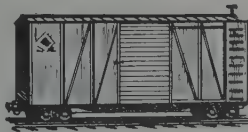
Mrs. Ella Lavelle Dehoney, 79, widow of D. W. Dehoney, president of the Dehoney Hay & Grain Co. for forty-five years, died March 21.—G. M. H.

# GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers  
on Treating, Insect and Grain Handling Problems

## No. 22

Should heavier-than-air fumigants be applied on or below the grain surface in carload treating?



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questions will not be subject to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

On the surface. If the fumigant is poured on the surface, evaporation creates a heavy curtain of gas which will penetrate the grain uniformly and make up for unequal distribution of the liquid. In contrast, subsurface application gives poor sideward diffusion and wastes dosage.

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.



A Bernard Frederickson, 58, who was traffic manager of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. for 20 years, died recently in San Diego, Calif., where he had lived about a year. —G. M. H.

Com'lite chairmen for the coming year were appointed by Curtis Kneale, president of the Kansas City Feed Club, at a recent dinner meeting of the club at Phillips Hotel. J. P. Parks was named chairman of membership; Maurice Johnson, entertainment; C. L. Brown, grievance; Wilbur Bartels, by-laws; L. E. Faris, audit.

James W. Ringwald, who recently joined the Bates Grain Co., has been readmitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade after serving in the United States Navy since the outbreak of World War II. He was previously associated since 1930 with Cargill, Inc., in various markets of this country and for two years was in Buenos Aires, Argentina, office of Cargill.

## MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged heavily by fire believed to have started in the engine room.

## NEBRASKA

Blair, Neb.—The Blair Feed Mill has installed a third feed mixing machine.

Saronville, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Wolbach, Neb.—Wm. C. Borre has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Cozad, Neb.—Beryl Thomason recently resigned his position as plant operator at the Nebraska Farm Products Mill.

Minden, Neb.—Norris Petersen recently resigned his position as assistant manager to Geo. Rasmussen of the Trico Feed Mills.

David City, Neb.—The David City Alfalfa Co. has been incorporated; to do dehydrating and milling of alfalfa and feed products.

Shelby, Neb.—The Shelby Feed Mill was damaged by fire Mar. 20. Efficient work by firemen saved the main building and an adjoining shed in which feed was stored.

West Point, Neb.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant is under construction on the north edge of town along the old highway on the C. & N. W. railroad right-of-way. Frank Meier, manager, stated it will be completed by June 1.

Diller, Neb.—A lot of G. I. men are looking for country elevator jobs and also at terminals. —Ro Jo Bazant.

Oconto, Neb.—Theodore Dwerlkotte was the successful bidder at the recent sale of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Foster, Neb.—Emil and Richard Reikofski, owners of a grain and lumber firm here, will build a 200 ft. long lumber shed on the north side of the C. & N. W. railway tracks.

Gordon, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. recently purchased the coal sheds formerly owned by the Barstow Grain Co., to be used in its coal business, F. M. Roth, manager, announced.

Naponee, Neb.—Roy Bashford has purchased the Naponee Grain & Supply Co. from his partner, Walter Post, after five years of partnership. He will continue to handle grain, feed and seed.

Coburn, Neb.—Beermann Bros. of Dakota City are building an alfalfa processing plant here on the right-of-way of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. The plant will operate under the name of Beermann Bros. Dehy.

Oakland, Neb.—Construction has started on the alfalfa dehydrating plant to be built at the Essen site south of here by Burt County Mills, Inc. H. H. Erwin of Fremont, pres. of the company, said it is expected to have the plant ready by June 1.

Lexington, Neb.—Howard Clark, who had been bookkeeper and office manager for the Meyer Milling Co. before its recent purchase by Cargill, Inc., has been appointed manager of the plant by the new owners. The plant is being operated as Cargill, Inc.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Grain men here are planning to print a folder advertising their organization and pointing out the benefits of the local Nebraska Grain Exchange, a government testing laboratory, Sec'y-Mgr., Edgar Hawley of the Chamber of Commerce announced.

Elmcreek, Neb.—Martin F. Trued, pres. of Process Products Co., Topeka, Kan., is putting in a new two unit alfalfa dehydrator on the Bliss Brennan corner about four miles south of here. All equipment is on hand and building has started. It is expected to have the plant in operation by May 1.

David City, Neb.—The David City Alfalfa Co. will build a 30x100 ft. concrete block alfalfa processing plant on the Union Pacific right-of-way near the Farmers Union bulk plant at the west edge of town. Incorporators of the company are H. F. Klosterman, Philip Schlentz, J. F. McGurk, Chas. Kuncel and Paul Kosch.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will start construction of an addition that will increase storage capacity 150,000 bus. to a total capacity for the plant of 375,000 bus. The additional concrete bins will be erected on the east side of the present site, with the main head in the center. They are to be completed in time for the fall harvest.

Indianola, Neb.—The Geiger-Graham Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., who purchased the Smith-Reiter Grain Co., took possession March 17. Walter C. Smith will be local manager and the plant will operate as the Indianola Grain Co. Jos. Reiter, who was manager and owner of the Smith-Reiter Grain Co., will devote his spare time to managing his farms and probably will do a grain brokerage business also.

Auburn, Neb.—The Auburn, Neb., Alfalfa Co. has been incorporated; incorporators: Irvin Dovel, Dewey Flack, Clarence F. Kuncel, Jr. The authorized capital stock is \$95,000, divided into 700 shares of preferred stock and 250 shares of common stock. Irvin Dovel is resident agent. Plans call for construction of a plant to start about April 15, to be completed about August. The plant will use only sun-cured hay during the 1946 season, but with the opening of the 1947 season the dehydration process will be placed in operation.

## OMAHA LETTER

Frank P. Manchester, executive sec'y of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is convalescing in a local hospital following a surgical operation.

The Omaha Alcohol Plant is now producing glucose. W. M. Knoppe, ass't superintendent, stated when the plant is in full operation it is expected to turn out about 60,000 gals. per day.

A. R. Kinney, 75, chairman of the board of directors and past president of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, died Mar. 19 at St. Petersburg, Fla. He had been in ill health several years. Before coming to Omaha in 1922 he had been president of mills at Crete, Ravenna and Grand Island.

Glen H. LeDioyt has been named agricultural commissioner of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. He formerly was executive sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n and later connected with the National Popcorn Co. and taught vocational agriculture in the Nebraska high schools for six years.

R. E. Miller, manager of the Updike Grain Co., was re-elected president of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n at the annual meeting held recently in the Grain Exchange. R. M. Scoular, manager of Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., was elected first vice-pres.; Frank Sorensen, manager of the Kellogg Co. Omaha plant, was chosen second vice-pres. J. C. Swinbank was continued in the position of executive sec'y, with headquarters in Lincoln.

## NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—We are progressing well with our construction of a new feed mill and warehouses. We shall have a 4-story mill building, 54x70 ft., two warehouses each 44x140 ft. We will have storage in the mill for 40,000 bus. of grain and in addition we have an elevator which holds 100,000 bus. We will have two Anglo-American pellet mills, three two-ton dry batch mixers, two molasses mixers, one roller mill, two 100-h.p. hammer mills. Our daily capacity will be from 100 to 120 tons. We sell under the brand name "El Rancho" and serve more than 90 dealers in New Mexico and west Texas. We expect to be in full operation by July 1. This plant replaces one which was destroyed by fire May 19, 1945.—El Rancho Milling Co.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Jos. F. Lepine has been appointed manager of the Buffalo branch of the Ralston Purina Co. to succeed Lloyd Hedrick who died Feb. 7. Mr. Lepine, who is president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, has been assistant manager. He has been with the company for 29 years, starting with the company as traffic manager.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Dazey, N. D.—Archie Olson, recently honorably discharged from the navy, has resumed management of the Peavey Elevator. Wm. Ohman was in charge while he was in service.

Oakes, N. D.—The old elevator north of the creamery is being razed and an elevator and seed house will be erected, completed in time to handle next fall's crop, Ted Roney announced.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include Douglas Farmers Elevator Co., Douglas; Farmers Co-op. Elevator, Fredonia, N. D.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenia Seed & Grain Co. has placed in operation its new drier built adjacent to its 250,000-bu. elevator. Floyd Poyzer, manager, stated it is planned to operate the unit on a 24-hr. basis, drying up to 4,000 bus. of corn per day. Hogenson Const. Co. built the concrete and steel drying house in record time to handle the high moisture crop.

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**MACHINERY  
AND SUPPLIES FOR  
GRAIN ELEVATORS  
AND FEED PLANTS**

**R. R. HOWELL CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**



Tolley, N. D.—Wm. Jewett Paff, 69, grain dealer here for many years, died recently. He constructed the McKinney (N. D.) Flour Mill in 1903, which he operated until 1914. He served as manager and part owner of the Tolley Grain Growers Ass'n, which he organized in 1928, and he also was a buyer and manager of the Farmers Elevator here and at Greene.

Bowman, N. D.—We recently sold our line of 14 elevators to a group connected with the Atwood-Larson Commission Co.; ten North Dakota houses located at Bowman, Haynes, Reeder, Rhame, New England, Mott, Regent, Havelock, Selfridge and Shields, and four South Dakota houses, located at Lemmon, White Butte, Walker and Mobridge. Our company has been in business since 1906, with general offices at Bowman.—Western Lumber & Grain Co., E. J. W.

Crossby, N. D.—The new 75,000-bu. Farmers Union Elevator, while not completed, is receiving all kinds of grain. First to be handled was a load of barley delivered on Feb. 21. The new plant includes a 10,000-bu. feed and seed warehouse. The elevator is equipped with a 33 ft. weighing platform; overhanging bins have been arranged in such a manner that they are available to special grain cleaners that have been installed; spacious office rooms have been provided. Norman Bjella is manager of the elevator; Melvin Steen is ass't manager.

Osnabrock, N. D.—A Barley Show was held here recently, sponsored by local business men in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of barley grown in the surrounding area, Albert P. Johnson, general manager. Barley growers competed for six cash prizes. Irvin Hagen of Fargo, deputy state seed commissioner, and Chas. McCarthy of McCarthy Bros. of Minneapolis were judges of the exhibits. An NDAC extension entomologist was present and discussed seed and treatment, showing motion pictures on the subject. Wm. P. McDonald of Minneapolis, agricultural agent for the F. H. Peavey Elvtr. Co., showed a film and gave a talk in the use of fertilizer.—A. M. M.

## OHIO

Toledo, O.—Sam Rice of the Rice Grain Co. returned this week after spending a month's vacation in California.

Spencerville, O.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. was entered by prowlers recently, but nothing of value was taken.

Columbus, O.—The Karr Feed Service Co. is moving to larger quarters, Room 1325, The Huntington Bank Bldg., April 1.

Kansas, O.—The local elevator was visited by burglars recently who made an unsuccessful attempt to open the safe. Nothing of value was taken.

Bascom, O.—The Bascom Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator was entered the night of March 4, but loot taken was only \$1.35 from a cash register.

Pittsburg, O.—Marion Utz, 75, for 18 years manager of the Wm. Toman elevator before its sale several years ago to Chalmer Stoltz, died recently.

Columbiana, O.—Clyde Harrold has been named president and general manager of the Columbiana Milling & Supply Co., effective March 1.

Napoleon, O.—Wm. H. Schroeder is new manager of the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co. He formerly was employed by the Oklola Grain & Stock Co. for nine years.

Ashtabula, O.—Thieves who ransacked the office of the Lake Erie Milling Co. recently obtained about \$7 in small change, taken from a peanut vending machine and a desk drawer.

Nova, O.—The Nova Elevator has been purchased by Earl Perry, who recently returned from military service. He is a son of Charles Perry, who has been manager of the elevator the past year.

Plain City, O.—Latham & Nau Co. recently installed a new 2-ton feed mixer at its elevator.

Oberlin, O.—Walter H. Walker, 69, in the grain business here for many years and manager of the Oberlin Elvtr. Co., formerly the Oberlin Grain & Milling Co., since its organization in 1918 until Jan. 1, 1946, died March 12.

Bradner, O.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emch of Perrysburg and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Weasel of Deerfield, Mich., are opening a new firm here, to deal in alfalfa hay meal, business to be located between Bradner and Woodside on the C. & O. railroad.

Toledo, O.—Ed. McClure, for the past seven years connected with Toledo Soybean Products Co., and previous to this associated in the grain and feed trade at Buffalo, N. Y., will be located at 215 Pontiac St. and will solicit your grain and soybeans, effective immediately.

Bryan, O.—The Bryan Co-op. Elevator reported a net profit of \$22,000.64 for the past year. A 7 per cent dividend amounting to \$1,736 was paid and \$13,269.59 returned to customers in the form of a patronage dividend. Clarence E. Davis is president and manager.

Columbus, O.—The following new members were enrolled recently in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; J. Buckingham Grain Co., Bellevue; Co-op. Mills, Inc., Cincinnati, O.; Michigan Salt Co., St. Louis, Mich.; E. W. Bohren, Woodburn, Ind.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a group meeting on the evening of April 16 starting with a discussion of the existing problems in the grain trade will be held. The main speaker of the evening will be Dr. F. G. Barr, who is vice pres. in charge of Public Relations of The National Cash Register Co., Dayton.

Archbold, O.—The Wyse Grain & Coal Co. has been sold by Ellis Wyse to Kenneth Aschliman and Ivan W. Werder who will take possession April 1. Mr. Wyse came here from Stryker Jan. 1, 1945, and purchased the elevator from the August Bros. Co., who were retiring from business. He has made many improvements at the plant. Ill health made it necessary for him to make a change in business. Mr. Werder owns the Archbold Seed & Feed Store. Mr. Aschliman is a farmer. The new owners plan to move the present elevator and build concrete storage bins on the site.

Columbus, O.—The Columbus Feed Club has been organized with 21 charter members, to promote the interests of those affiliated with the animal feed industry in Franklin and near-by counties. The group will meet the fourth Friday of each month. Officers were elected as follows: C. T. Ater, chairman; James Barnhardt, co-chairman; W. S. Thompson, sec'y-treas.; directors: Geo. Bricker, Chas. M. Johnson, Guy E. Derr.

Cincinnati, O.—Fire started by a spark from an acetylene torch used earlier in the day at the Early & Daniel Co. grain elevator the night of March 16 caused a small amount of damage. Firemen worked cautiously to extinguish the flames without causing a dust explosion. Wet sacks were placed in a conveyor and water was poured slowly on the flames, preventing an explosion and keeping the fire from spreading to an adjacent building.

Alger, O.—Robert Chandler has purchased the interest of Earl E. McConnell in the Alger Elvtr. Co. elevator and McGuffey (O.) elevator, in which he was half owner. The Alger properties consist of four lots, the elevator building, a cob burner and large storage to the south. At McGuffey is the site of the elevator that burned several years ago and a smaller building. Mr. Chandler expects to rebuild the McGuffey elevator eventually. He and Mr. McConnell were associated in the business for the past eight years, the last two as partners.

Kingston, O.—Two actions asking judgments totaling \$1,901.06 were filed recently in the common pleas court against Fred Immell, surviving partner of Robert L. Immell and Fred Immell, doing business here as Snyder & Immell. One action is by Gwin Bros. & Co., Huntington, W. Va., claiming \$1,014.94 due them at interest from May 6, 1943, as discounts on wheat purchased from the local firm. The other is brought by J. O. Hanley, doing business as Hanley Milling Co., Mansfield, for \$886.12 damages allegedly suffered by the plaintiff when he had to buy wheat at higher price to fill a contract after the local firm allegedly failed to carry out its contract to supply Hanley with 22,100 bus. of wheat. Petitioners say that according to probate court records, Fred took over Robert L. Immell's interest in the firm and gave bond for payment of the partnership debts. Both plaintiffs say their authenticated claims have been rejected and disallowed by the surviving partner.

Jacob Rubinfoff Co.  
Vineland, N. J.



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Derby, O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co. has been purchased by John Eshelman of Circleville, formerly connected with the John Eshelman & Sons Co., mill-feed millers of Circleville. The business and property includes grain elevators here and at Era and a local farm implement store, hardware store and coal yards, Alva Hill, former owner and operator, announced.

Lebanon, O.—A group meeting of grain dealers, feed men and millers will be held here April 16, at the Golden Lamb Hotel; dinner at 6:30 p. m. The meeting is held under auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Prof. E. L. Daken of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Dr. F. G. Barr, vice pres. of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, will speak and Pres. Frederick and Director Kile will be present to enlighten you on many of the new regulations. We will also have with us S. L. Cullman, price specialist of the O.P.A., Cincinnati, if you have questions you want to shoot at him.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## OKLAHOMA

Guthrie, Okla.—The Guthrie Cotton Oil Co.'s elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

Custer City, Okla.—Harry Stover and associates have purchased the Packard Milling Co. from Elmo Rankin.

Stillwater, Okla.—Construction has begun on the 125,000-bu. elevator of the Stillwater Milling Co. It will be able to handle 8,000 bus. an hour. Haskell Cudd is manager.—E. W. F.

Medford, Okla. — The Clyde Co-operative Ass'n has announced plans for construction here of a commercial feed mill to cost between \$65,000 and \$75,000. It will be 125 ft. long, 34 ft. wide and 65 ft. high.—E. W. F.

Enid, Okla.—George Johnston, who long has been serving the mills and elevators of Oklahoma as a millwright repair man and scale inspector, died of a heart attack recently at Laverne where he was spending the night while working on installations at Rosston. Okla.

Woodward, Okla.—E. J. Minshall, in the milling business at Alva, is transferring to Woodward as manager of the L. S. Fisher grain Co. elevator. He succeeds Percy Green, who has held the position for three years but who is moving to Dodge City, Kan.—E. W. F.

Greenfield, Okla. — Construction work will begin immediately on a \$30,000 alfalfa processing plant here by the four Awtrey brothers, Lee of Greenfield, Clyde of Lawton, Lester of Oklahoma City and Dale of Hollywood, and Frank Stewart, Greenfield, and A. Edward Smith.—E. W. F.

Enid, Okla.—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is anticipating the largest attendance of any convention in its history, at the 49th annual gathering here May 17 and 18. An excellent program of fine speakers is being prepared and subjects of paramount interest to all grain men will be discussed, E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, announced.

Woodward, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co., with area headquarters here, has announced it will build an elevator in eastern Harper County. It will double the capacity of an old elevator which it will replace. Material from the old plant is being used in the new construction job, to be completed before the 1946 wheat harvest.—E. W. F.

Durant, Okla.—Cleon A. Summers, U. S. district attorney, March 19 filed an information charging the Durant Milling Co., with violating the food and drug act by misrepresenting cattle food it consigned to Texas. The information alleged the company falsely represented in labeling feed it branded "Indian Maid Cow-Feed," that it contained not less than 16 per cent crude proteins and by making a similar misrepresentation as to "Red Warrior Dairy Food," another brand it produced.—E. W. F.

Duke, Okla.—The Farmers Union is planning to build or buy a wheat elevator here. The newly organized association appointed Fred Madison as president of the elevator board.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the Hutchinson Elvtr & Grain Co. elevator and has taken over operation of the property. The purchase includes all buildings, the custom grinding and mixer. The Farmers office will be moved to the Hutchinson office building and the Hutchinson service and feed lines will be continued. Wayne McGree, sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. board of directors, was acting manager until J. L. Kay, Mooreland, who will be manager of the business, assumed charge. Acquisition of the Hutchinson elevator gives the Co-op. three elevators with a total capacity of 110,000 bus. The Hutchinson elevator and the old co-operative elevator each for 5,000 bus. capacity and the new modern elevator erected by the Farmers in 1943 has a capacity of 100,000 bus. Mr. Hutchinson will return to farming and will raise cattle. He purchased the elevator in 1937 from Braught and Braught.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Eugene, Ore.—Plans for the feed mill to be built here by Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers are being drawn up by Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., who will construct the plant.

Kent, Wash.—An earthquake occurring on Feb. 14 caused the foundation posts of the building owned by the Shaffer Bros. to slip off concrete blocks, causing several beams to break and dropping one end of the building.

Helix, Ore.—The Helix Flour Mill will increase its 400-bbl. daily capacity to 900 bbls., construction to start as soon as possible. S. E. Broigotti and Thomas Kerr own the mill which is operated by Kerr, Gifford & Co. of Portland.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Oakesdale Grain Growers have awarded contract for additional elevator space totaling 435,000 bus. A new unit of 135,000 bus. capacity will be built at Warner, 100,000 bus. at Belmont and 200,000 bus. in Oakesdale. Emory Trautman will be foreman.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Quaker Oats Co. has leased property here for construction of a general cereal and feed mill, Robt. Laird, vice-pres. in charge of production, announced Mar. 27. The property consists of a site on the Willamette River and includes shipping docks, grain elevators and other buildings.

Silverton, Ore.—Hungate's Warehouse & Feed Mill, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hungate, has been sold to Andrew Schmidt and Louis Schaecher and J. L. Faulhaber, all three formerly with the Mt. Angel Co-op. The new owners plan to carry on and enlarge the business as rapidly as conditions permit. The new firm will be known as Silverton Feed Mill.—F. K. H.

Haines, Ore.—John Hammond Feed Mill and warehouses have become the property of and will be operated by the Baker (Ore.) Grange Supply. The mill had been operated by Hammond since 1915. The Baker plant also continues in operation. Joe Freeman is sec'y-treasurer. At the directors' meeting Cecil Sturgill was re-elected pres.; Jess Brown, vice-pres.; Jack Turner, exec. committeeman.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Dry edible peas have gained increased importance in the eyes of Umatilla County growers with the announcement, by James Beamer, county A. A. sec'y, that he had received notice of increased acreage allotments and continuing government support prices from State Chairman Harvey Miller, Corvallis. Growers had been expecting a support price about 1c less than last year's 4.5c which continues in force this year. The 30,000-acre allotment will mean an increase of nearly 5,000 acres in the county planting.—F. K. H.

The Dallas, Ore.—Construction of a freight truck terminal consisting of three concrete buildings, with 16,000 sq. ft. of floor space, will be known as The Dalles Terminal.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—Grain movement from Oregon promises to be one of the outstanding business factors in 1946, provided harmony prevails between employers and labor. The Oregon Post-war Readjustment and Development Commission has so advised Gov. Earl Snell. Figures assembled by the Commission indicate that about 18,500,000 bus. of wheat will move out of the Columbia River district as fast as freighters can load cargo and depart. The program as tentatively outlined calls for five or six ships a week. Most serious problem now confronting exporters is storage facilities.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Max H. Houser, 72, who during World War I was Portland's most prominent figure, died at Lewiston, Ida., Mar. 17. The financier, who came to Portland in 1905 from Pomeroy and entered the milling business, was considered the largest grain exporter and was an agent for the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation during World War I. He was owner of the Pacific Coast Grain Co., Portland Flouring Mills Co. and Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. and had interests in 25 different corporations scattered over Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah. Mr. Houser's father was in the milling business at Colville, Wash., in 1863.—F. K. H.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. and the Merrill Mills, Inc., have been sold to the Pacific Supply Co-operative. James J. Short, sole owner of the Deschutes firm and part owner of the Merrill properties, stated the sale was made to M. E. Damon, Vancouver, Wash., president of Pacific Supply; Charles Baker, Walla Walla, general manager, and W. T. Balsinger, Moro, a director of the co-operative. Mr. Baker said his company would acquire the Deschutes firm's mill next August, and the five warehouses in Jefferson County in July. The Merrill properties will be taken over April 1. Phillip W. Farell, former district supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, will head the Redmond operation.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Plans for construction of an 800,000-bu. grain elevator by Iglehart Bros., Inc., are announced by Raymond Ramming, manager, who stated that the contract had been awarded to Henry George & Sons, with July 1 as completion date. The new elevator will include a main building 150 ft. long on company-owned property. The top of the headhouse will be 161 ft. above street level, while the grain bins will be 113 ft. above street level. As facility for handling local producers' wheat will be a scale of 30-ton capacity, error proof. A Kewanee Universal Dumper will be used for handling trucks and equipment adequate for handling wheat at the rate of 4,000 bus. per hour. All wheat will be cleaned before it is binned. For receiving wheat by carloads there will be a concrete structure connecting the new grain elevator to the mill. From a two-car receiving shed for unloading grain received from box cars the wheat is elevated to the top of the workhouse and dropped into a 2,500-bu. hopper scale. The grain will be cleaned before it is binned.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Macungie, Pa.—The D. D. Fritch Milling Co. reported its mill and warehouse were damaged recently by high winds.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Corona, S. D.—Ben Wiese recently resigned as manager of the Miller Elvtr. Co. elevator to engage in the trucking business.

Bearsford, S. D.—The Fruen Grain Co. recently installed a new roller mill, legs and scalpels for cracking corn, Younglove Const. Co. having the contract.



Avon, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. elevator will be repaired soon; a new leg with overhead drive, new belt and new scale will be installed.—P. Mensch, Jr., mgr.

Salem, S. D.—Guy McCullough and F. L. Williams, partnership owners of the McCook County Feed Co., have sold the business to Hanson Bros. of Sinai who took possession March 15.

Arlington, S. D.—J. A. Ecklein, for over 20 years manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., has resigned from the position and will retire from business July 1. John Lemmen will succeed him as manager.

Plankinton, S. D.—Glen Thomas of the Plankinton Grain Co. has his new feed mill in operation. A new grinding mill operated by a 75-h.p. motor and a 1.5-ton mixer were installed in the remodeled plant.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Lee Products Co. has been incorporated, established by Geo. M. Ziter and J. E. Shannon, ex-officers of the Sioux Falls Army Air Field, as a popcorn and popcorn confections manufacturing plant.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The two elevators of the J. L. Ryan Elevator Co. have been purchased by Geo. L. Benson who will operate the business. John K. Kuhlman has been operator for a year, the Ryan company having purchased the elevator from the Hoese-Lueth Grain Co.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Merle Jenner, charged with breaking into the Farmers Union Elevator last September, was given a five-year term in the penitentiary beginning at the expiration of a similar term previously given him; all of the sentence was suspended on good behavior conditions.

Castlewood, S. D.—An elevator of Peavey Elevators burned to the ground the night of Mar. 20, the loss estimated at \$18,000. The structure contained about 10,000 bus. of oats. A nearby elevator, also belonging to the firm, escaped damage because of a favorable wind and concentrated efforts of firemen.

Vermillion, S. D.—J. C. Mullaney will build a large warehouse, office building and store on lots he recently purchased on Market St. The present building on the site will be razed, total area of 176x150 ft. being made available for his new structure. Mullaney feeds will be sold at the new location and a line of commercial fertilizer and a complete stock of field seeds will be added. A 50-ton scale with 50 ft. platform will be installed.

## SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—H. 235 increasing the gas tax 1c passed the Senate by a vote of 25 to 12 with only two amendments. One reduces passenger car license fees 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent proposed originally and the other requires common and contract carrier trucks, now exempt from gross receipts tax to continue to register so that the state may keep more accurate records of gasoline consumption. Ninety days after adjournment the 1c gas tax increase will become effective. The gross receipts tax of 2 per cent on common and contract trucks will cease to exist. Highway users will not get the benefit of license fee reductions until April 1, 1947.

## TEXAS

Corpus Christi, Tex. — Operations of the Coastal Bend Grain Exchange will be resumed in May. Inspecting and grading grain shipments from the Corpus Christi area will begin about mid-June with G. W. Griffin, grain supervisor, in charge. The organization's head is John Winche of Bishop. James Jalufka of Violet is vice-pres., and executive committee-men are G. Curtis Clark of Corpus Christi and James Lachs of Robstown.—H. N.

(Concluded on page 222)



## "The railroad's a part of my business"

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# Field Seeds

LA SALLE, ILL.—Walter S. Kaszynski has opened a seed store.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Chester A. Polenz has established the Polenz Seed Co.

SEBEKA, MINN.—John Askew of Wadena has bought the Blue Grass Seed Store.

HOLSTEIN, IA.—Allen Joslin has installed a seed drying plant of 1,000 bus. capacity.

WAYLAND, MICH.—Frederic Hilbert has opened his new seed store and seed cleaning plant.

KENNETT, MO.—Wilburn Davidson has bought the Kennett Grain & Seed Co., of C. R. Talbert.

CRESTON, IA.—Burglars smashed a safe lock and took \$28 one night from the Creston Seed Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Warren R. Billings, pres. of the Stanford Seed Co., died Feb. 20, aged 57 years.

ROCKY FORD, COLO.—Philip J. Reifel, former seedsmen here, died recently at Santa Ana, Cal.

KENT, O.—Jos. C. Hale was named winner of the Ohio award by Philip S. Pillsbury for the best wheat grown in 1945.

MORGAN, MINN.—Anton Prokosch has bought a lot on which to erect a seed corn warehouse for his growing business.

LOOMIS, NEB.—The Holdrege Seed & Farm Supply Co. recently loaded six cars of sudan seed for shipment to the Russian Ukraine.

HURON, S. D.—Seventeen carloads of crested wheat grass seed are being shipped to Russia by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

NEOLA, IA.—Geo. Armstrong, who closed out his farm last June and bought two residences has bought the building and seed business of M. E. Talty.

STILLWATER, OKLA.—Tests of corn varieties and hybrids in 1945 have been published in a pamphlet, Bulletin No. B-292, by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

STERLING, COLO.—Luther F. Givens won the award for the best wheat grown in the United States in 1945 in the 5th annual Pillsbury contest, with his hard red winter wheat.

LINCOLN, NEB.—R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst, reports that the quality of seed corn this year is very poor. Samples of hybrid seed corn have tested as low as 65 per cent, 20 per cent of the samples testing below 90 per cent germination.

PARK RAPIDS, MINN.—Seed cleaning machinery will be installed by Carl Bakes, formerly of Sauk Center, in a building he purchased two years ago. Associated with him in the business is Carl J. Elmlade, operator of the Park Rapids Seed House.

BRAZIL has developed hybrid seed corn after 12 years of experimentation by the Instituto Agronomico de Campinas; and in a 5-year program of expansion at the Ipanema Experiment Station sufficient seed will be available for farmers in Sao Paulo, Parana and Minas Gerais.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Ward Marshall, in charge of seed certification in Minnesota, points out that Victory Canada-White oats which is being sold thruout Minnesota as a new improved variety is merely an old variety, Victory oats, with a new name. Victory oats was dropped from the University recommended lists in 1930 because superior varieties were available.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—John P. Nicholson estimates that the nation this year could use double a normal amount of legume seed. He says the red clover seed supply is very short, the alfalfa seed situation as but little better, while there is still a little sweet clover seed available. The sweet clover supply is being rapidly depleted, however, and the timothy seed stocks are pretty well cleaned up.

IMPORTS of seeds during the 8 months prior to Mar. 1 included, in pounds, with the corresponding period prior to Mar. 1, 1945, in parentheses: Alfalfa, 4,378,000 (4,457,700); bent grass, 259,200 (none); Canada bluegrass, 44,800 (17,700); smooth brome, 5,258,100 (3,445,100); corn, 3,380,300 (1,925,600); chewings fescue, 1,246,800 (126,900); bahia grass, 299,300 (249,000); clover mixtures, 318,300 (448,300); oats, 17,664,000 (7,543,900); sweet clover, 6,758,300 (5,716,200); wheat, 884,700 (510,900); and crested wheat grass, 493,800 (394,000).—U.S.D.A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Northrup, King & Co. have built storage and office space at Moorhead, Minn. At Boise, Idaho, the firm is building a concrete addition 28x130 ft.; at Nampa, Idaho, a 24-24 ft. addition to the seed corn drier; at Yuba City, Cal., a one-story steel building with concrete floor providing 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space. At Phoenix, Ariz., a site 327x146 ft. was purchased with a building 50x80 ft., to which a steel warehouse is being built. The 2-story and basement concrete warehouse being built at Minneapolis will be 210x165 ft., and connected with the main building by a two-way subway, with loading platforms on one side for the Great Northern and on the other for the Northern Pacific.

## Western Seedsmen Favor Legume Seed Payments

Pres. STANLEY FOLSOM called the meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n to order Mar. 23 in the Fontenelle Hotel at Omaha, Neb. GAGER VAUGHAN, sec'y, read the minutes of the preceding meeting which were adopted.

Mr. WINDHEIM, treas., presented a very satisfactory financial statement.

Pres. FOLSOM spoke extemporaneously on the accomplishments of the Ass'n.

JOHN NICOLSON of Shenandoah, Ia., spoke on the government's program of making incentive payments for the production of legume seeds, and presented a lengthy resolution pointing out the benefits of the payments, the present necessity for their continuance, which was adopted with the recommendation: "We feel that in view of the drastic shortage of all kinds of seeds and particularly the soil-building legume seeds—alfalfa, red clover and alsike, that legislation of this type should be approved this year."

W. G. FINN, of the P.M.A., reported on the crops of clover and alfalfa seed in 1944 and 1945, and the goals for 1946.

LLOYD BROWN, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, spoke of the work of the national ass'n and on the importance of research.

Pres. FOLSOM explained the proposed appropriation of \$500 annually for legume seed research, which was approved.

LEO M. CHRISTENSON, of the University of Nebraska, the apostle of chemurgy, described the utilization of crops and crop wastes. The possibilities of safflower, sesame, perilla and the castor bean were outlined.

W. A. WHEELER said government pur-

chases of American grown seed for foreign allocation had amounted to 150,000,000 pounds.

The report of the nominations committee was unanimously adopted, electing the following:

OFFICERS: Pres. Elmer Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; vice pres., John Nicolson; sec'y, Chas. Sinn, and treas., H. G. Windheim.

Hybrid seed corn producers and dealers held a session during the afternoon, led by Bob Huey.

All were present during the cocktail hour.

At the evening banquet Earl Page on behalf of the Ass'n presented a watch and chain to retiring pres. Stanley Folsom.

## Meeting Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n

A joint meeting of leaders of the Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Idaho Seedsmen's Ass'n at Boise, Ida., Mar. 20, discussed distribution of foundation seed of two new disease-resistant alfalfas, and two red clover varieties. The two alfalfas, Buffalo and Ranger, will be allocated to Idaho farmers in areas where prospects of increase are greatest. The two red clover varieties Midland and Cumberland will be similarly distributed. The seed is exceptionally promising because of its resistance to bacterial wilt. This disease is prevalent in the Snake River region of Idaho.

Members of the Seed Men's Ass'n meeting with the crop improvement group were: C. S. Collins, Blackfoot; Art Steele, Nampa; Allen Scott, Boise; Chet Davenport, Ontario, Ore.

The Crop Improvement Ass'n, a seed certification organization, re-elected Edward Patton, Payette, pres.; Carl Irwin, Kimberly, vice pres., and B. E. Kuhns of Boise, sec'y-treas. The group is composed of approximately 1,600 members and inspected 40,500 acres of Idaho farm land in '45.—F.K.H.

## Plant Barley Early for High Yields

The early seeded crop of barley usually escapes seedling blights and more tillering occurs under cool conditions in early spring. Late seedings of barley are likely to run into hot, dry conditions between time of heading and maturity. Late plantings may result in poor, weak stands, especially if the seed is of poor quality.

The effect of seeding dates on the yield of Wis. 38 barley in the field plots at Madison in a 14-year test is clearly shown by the following yields in bushels per acre: Early seeding, 47.9; mid-season seeding, 41.0; late seeding, 25.2.

In the field experiments at the Iowa Agr. Experiment Station at Ames, the following results were obtained, in a four-year date of

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planting test: Sown early, Apr. 2, 42.1; sown late, Apr. 15, 37.3; sown very late, Apr. 30, 28.4.

Tests in northern Illinois have shown that comparatively early sowing of barley is advisable.

Date of seeding tests at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, showed that the best yields were obtained when barley was sown as early in the spring as it was possible to make a good seedbed. In one year, when planting was delayed 20 days, there was a reduction in yield of about 16 bus. per acre. In another season when planting was delayed 30 days, the yield of Manchuria barley was 11.5 bus. less than that obtained by the earliest planting.

In discussing barley production in North Dakota, Professor T. E. Stoa states that, "While barley is somewhat more subject to spring frost injury than wheat, reasonably early seeding is good practice in order that the crop may mature before the most severe heat of mid-summer."

In South Dakota, field experiments have shown that relatively early seedings of barley usually produce the highest yields. Yields were reduced 6 bus. per acre when barley planting was delayed from Apr. 15 to May 1.

All of these field experiments and the practical experience of farmers over a long period of years, show that to secure maximum yields, barley should be planted as early in the spring as weather and soil conditions permit.

## New Russian Grasses

Intermediate wheat grass, under test since 1935, is a tall, cool-season grass which spreads from moderately vigorous underground rootstocks to produce a sod. Russian wild-rye, tested since 1939, is a cool-season bunchgrass with many long basal leaves and a fair amount of leafless seedstalks. Both grasses have shown promise in trials to reseed small areas of abandoned croplands under dry-land conditions, and may be planted at about the same time that crested wheatgrass and brome are best sown—early fall, late fall for spring germination, or early spring. Grazing of seeded stands should not begin until the second season and even then should be light until the third season, particularly with Russian wild-rye. Moderate grazing is advised to perpetuate a good high-producing stand, for these grasses will not withstand as close grazing as short grasses.—Colorado Farm Bulletin.

## Barley Varieties

For the lack of a barley that fills all of the essential qualifications (such as malting, good standing ability and good yielding ability), the barley picture is rather confused. In the three-year Minnesota trials (comparing Wisconsin No. 38, Mars, "L" or Kindred and Tregal) Wisconsin No. 38 showed the lowest yield. It was noted, however, that there was less variation in yield last year than in the two preceding years, the reason being that Wisconsin No. 38, due to adverse weather conditions, performed very poorly in 1943 and 1944.

Wisconsin No. 38 is still the standard of malting quality. "L" or Kindred is considered acceptable. A comparison between Wisconsin No. 38 and "L" showed that the "L" variety lodged more than the Wisconsin No. 38, although it outyielded Wis. No. 38 by three bushels to the acre at Crookston.

Mars, which has excellent strength of straw and, according to the reports, a yielding ability about equal to "L" is not considered acceptable for malting. This condition exists for two reasons: (a) the seed is small, and will screen out too heavily, and (b) the diastase count is considerable below the maltsters requirements. Mars was recommended only as a feed barley. Tregal, which showed good yielding ability, also was considered a feed variety.—From Farm Facts.

## Osage and Neosho Oats

Osage and Neosho, new early disease-resistant varieties of oats developed for the spring-sown red oat area, were first distributed in Kansas in 1945. They are the products of extensive co-operative breeding experiments with the Kansas, Iowa, and Idaho Agricultural Experiment Stations and this Bureau. Osage has short, stiff straw, a spreading panicle, plump yellow grains, fair test weight, high-yielding capacity, and will ripen at about the same time as the well-known Kanota. Osage is highly resistant to crown (leaf) rust and to the races of stem rust and smut ordinarily occurring in Kansas. However, it is known that at least one minor race of stem rust and one of smut attack it.

Neosho has a very stiff straw, spreading erect panicle, light red grain, good test weight, and excellent yielding capacity. It matures slightly later than Kanota and has more red oat characteristics than Osage. A comparison of the performance of these new varieties in Kansas indicates that both have exceeded the standard, Kanota, by about 15 bu. on the average. Osage, developed primarily for Kansas has yielded well in areas farther north and east, equaling in yield the highly productive Tama, Control, and Boone varieties in corn belt tests.—U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

## Three-Part Grass Spray

Combining a weed killer, a fertilizer and a fungicide in solution for single application to grass and possible other crops begins to look like a feasible short cut, say scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Research Administration. Working at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., Drs. P. C. Marth and J. W. Mitchell tried out as a grass spray mixtures of the herbicide, 2,4-D, the nitrogen fertilizer urea, and the fungicide Fermate. They learned, for one thing, that the weed killer is no worse for the grass when used along with the fertilizer, or with the fertilizer and fungicide, than when used alone.

Previous experiments at the Plant Industry Station had shown that the 2,4-D in concentration strong enough to kill weeds (1½ parts to 1,000) sharply cut down the rate of growth of an established mixture of Kentucky bluegrass, fescue and redtop. It was a logical move to try to overcome the drawback of retarded growth by making the grass grow faster later and by protecting it against damage by fungi. The experimenters added urea, a common source of nitrogen, and Fermate, a well-known fungicide. As no grass in the test was under attack by any fungus disease the use of Fermate was simply to discover whether its presence would make the mixture bad for the grass.

August application of 2,4-D solution, with enough urea to provide 60 pounds to the acre, made the grass a strong green color within a few days and the weed-killing power of the 2,4-D was as good as when used alone. As a result of killing the weeds and feeding the turf, the yield of valuable herbage increased 40 to 131 percent during two months. However, when the grass got 90 pounds of urea to the acre along with the 2,4-D solution it was severely injured for a time.

So far only a part of the fungicide factors have been uncovered, but it has been shown that the presence of Fermate doesn't interfere with the weed-killing, nor with the fertilizing. More tests will show whether or not the fungicide in the three-part spray will kill fungi as well as when used alone.

Marth and Mitchell say their results give good reasons to expect a more economical method of doing these three jobs in the growing of grass and small grain and possibly some other close-growing crops not readily damaged by 2,4-D.

## Forage and Seed Yields of Sorghum Varieties

By J. R. QUINBY, Texas Agr. Exp. Station

The rank-growing, sweet, juicy sorghums produced primarily for forage or syrup are called sorgos in contrast to the grain sorghums grown primarily for grain. The distinction is rather arbitrary and there is considerable overlapping in use. For instance, in many localities hegari is grown chiefly as a bundle feed, while in others, surplus Atlas sorgo seed goes into the grain trade as kafir. If the objective is high yield of palatable roughage regardless of drain on soil or difficulty of handling, sorgos are generally preferred.

All of the sorghums are at times used for forage. If the grain crop fails because of adverse weather conditions, or cannot be combined because of side-branches, Johnson grass, or for other reasons, the crop may be harvested with a row or broadcast binder depending on height. Small-grain farmers who winter pasture often make provision for a stalk field to carry the livestock during periods of wet weather, snow, or short pasture in order to avoid hauling bundles or other dry roughage. Free access to an adequate supply of dry roughage has the additional advantage of preventing "wheat poisoning" common in some sections. Some sorghum stover is used in the manufacture of mixed feeds, particularly of the molasses type.

Honey, a late maturing sorgo, usually makes the heaviest tonnage of forage at Chillicothe. It is in great demand as a syrup variety and usually goes into the seed trade as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane, altho formerly called Japanese Seeded Ribbon. The seed yield of Honey is relatively low in good seasons and complete failures are frequent, which accounts for the generally higher price and the temptation to sell Leoti, Red Amber and other heavier seed producing varieties as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. Sumac, Sourless, Atlas, and strains of Orange are the principal sorgos grown in Texas for roughage. Seed yields of these varieties compare favorably with those of many of the grain sorghums altho complete failures are more frequent than with the earlier maturing varieties of grain sorghum. With the exception of Atlas, seed of the sorgos is not well thought of as livestock feed, but if ground is practically as nutritious and palatable as grain sorghum seed since tannin, the bitter component of sorgo seeds, is soon lost by oxidation following grinding.

Among the grain sorghums, hegari, kafir, and Schrock are probably most frequently grown for forage, altho other varieties such as Spurr feterita, Chilton and Darso are often planted for bundle feed in some localities. Hybrid seed (Kafir x milo) S. A. 1610 and (Kafir x Day) S. A. 1668 have been included in the test to accumulate yield data from hybrid seed but none of this seed is available for dis-

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tribution. It may be of interest that the (Kafir x milo) hybrid seed has a three-year average forage production of one-half ton above that of Honey sorgho and on average grain production equal to that of many of the grain sorghums, altho it failed to head in two of the three years, but made 84.6 bus. to the acre in 1944. This particular hybrid is late and rank growing and would not have value except possibly as a silage crop. Failure to head and produce grain does not reduce the forage value of a sorghum as much as might be expected since, in the normal process of development, the sugars from the stalk are translocated to the head and transformed into starch. With failure to head, the sugars are retained in the stalk making a more nutritious and palatable feed.

## For Better Oats in Nebraska

By J. C. SWINBANK.

During 1946 the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n will direct a campaign for better oats in Nebraska. The program will receive the greatest emphasis in the eastern third of the state where nearly 80 per cent of the state's annual oat crop is produced. Cedar, Tama and similar, new, disease resistant strains give outstanding performance in this area of the state and where they are adapted, production of these varieties will be especially encouraged. Other earlier maturing varieties which seem better suited in central and western Nebraska will be recommended there.

The foundation for the present oat improvement program was laid during the past two years by a series of oat plots and field meetings sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement

Ass'n and the Nebraska College of Agriculture. During this time samples of oats from 360 eastern Nebraska farms were grown, studied and classified on the basis of purity and adaptability.

## Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—The acute shortage of steel is expected to continue until August. The lumber shortage will be acute all thru 1946.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has elected Alexander J. Cassatt a director. Mr. Cassatt is a director of several corporations and vice pres. of the Western Saving Fund.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Sprout, Waldron & Co. has extended the territory of Ralph J. Musser, representative in southern California, to include the entire state. The Sprout-Waldron line in the San Francisco area has hitherto been represented by the H. M. Shanzer Co. Mr. Musser's son, Robert, recently discharged from the army, will assist in covering the expanded territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four hundred steel fabricating plants employing more than 100,000 men are idle waiting for the O.P.A. to revise the ceiling price on their products, 75 fabricators told the O.P.A. Mar. 22. They cannot pay the increased wage ordered by the government without an increase in price of product. All the petitioners received was a promise of relief by the deputy price administrator.

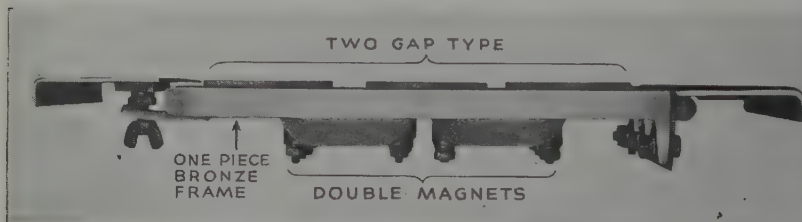
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Offices of the Jay Bee Sales Co. have been removed to the Livestock Exchange Building.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—Twenty or more persons will be employed when the California Pellet Mill Co., of San Francisco, opens its new factory to manufacture machinery needed in feed pellet mills. The California company recently purchased the factory and one-and-one-half acre site of the W. Q. O'Neill Co., culvert manufacturers here from the Walter H. O'Neill estate. The building is a one-story brick structure, with approximately 9,000 square feet of floor space. Chester K. Armstrong, with the company fourteen years, will be the manager of the plant here.—W. B. C.

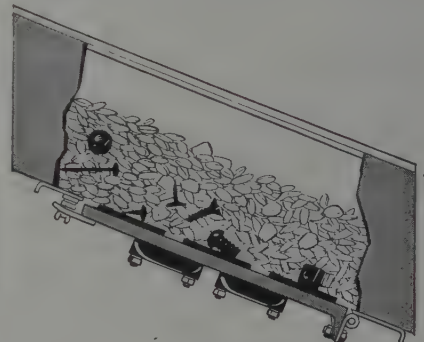
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Civilian Production Administration on Mar. 26, effective at once, ordered that for all non-exempt construction, application for a permit to build should be made on a C.P.A. form and filed with the nearest district construction office of the C.P.A. Among the exempt projects are warehouses involving a cost of not more than \$1,000. O.P.A. ceilings on lumber and other materials have been a factor in creating a shortage of building material, so the new order is an attempt by the bureaucracy to divert such materials as are available into residential construction.

## Permanent Magnet for Separation of Tramp Iron

The Prater Certified Permanent Magnet operates thru powerful permanent Alnico magnets, a General Electric development. It requires no



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attention except cleaning of tramp iron at intervals, no electrical connections and wiring, no worry about power shutoff or electrical failures.

The frame in which the Alnico magnets and plates are mounted is a single strong bronze casting in sizes up to 12". Larger sizes are mounted in welded stainless steel frames. Corners are rounded, all parts, bolts and nuts are covered. Construction is strong. Insulation is complete as bronze is non-magnetic and one piece construction insures that there will be no loss or leaks of magnetic flux to surrounding iron or steel.

Three plates, instead of the usual two, backed by two sets of Alnico magnets, instead of the usual one, increase the magnetic surface by 50 per cent and approximately double the magnetic efficiency. If any heavy or light, fast moving piece of tramp iron is mixed with the material the first plate is certain to slow it down and the next two sets are sure to catch it and hold it firmly, every time.

The Prater Certified Permanent Magnet is equally applicable to any type of mill hopper or feeding spout either metal or wood construction. It can be applied at any point in the flow and its operation in the removal of tramp iron will repay the cost many times over. Additional information will be supplied readers of the Journal on application to the Prater Pulverizer Co.



## Hart-Carter Sales Manager Named

The appointment of Hill Shepardson as sales manager of Hart-Carter Co. has just been announced by Charles C. Ingraham, vice-pres. of the company.

Mr. Shepardson's new connection with Hart-Carter, which will be effective April 1st, will actually be something in the way of a homecoming. Mr. Ingraham pointed out that Hill Shepardson was one of the pioneers in the disc separator business. He joined the old Carter-Mayhew Co. in 1921, worked with flour millers when the whole line was represented by two sizes of mill type disc machines, remained



Hill Shepardson, Sales Manager, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

with the Hart-Carter Co. through a period of considerable expansion until 1932. In his period of absence from the Hart-Carter staff he has represented several lines as manufacturer's representative and has kept serving the milling and grain industry continuously.

In his new position as sales manager, Shepardson will have active charge of sales of all departments, with broadened facilities and more readily available raw materials and parts.

Hill Shepardson, according to Mr. Ingraham, brings to the Hart-Carter Co. a rich background of knowledge, experience and training gained in a quarter century of specialized work in the flour, cereal, terminal and country elevator field. He is thoroughly familiar with the technical side of production and with the problems associated with the cleaning, grading and processing of grains.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Ass'n recently adopted a resolution asking Congress to remove government controls on the livestock and meat industry and all agricultural products by June 30.

### Anxious to Buy

Brady, Tex.—The grain shortage is so acute, brokers are attempting to contract for crops even before they are planted. Efforts were being made to contract combine maize at \$2.19 a hundred. Wheat, with the harvest season 90 days away, is being contracted for \$1.53 a bushel. Contracts on oats for June delivery call for 65 cents a bushel.—H. N.

## Grain Carriers

WINCHESTER, IND.—Winchester has been designated as a terminal point under the O.D.T. Order No. 485.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.D.T. claims that on Mar. 13 there was not a blocked grain elevator in the entire country.

MID-WEST SHIPPERS Advisory Board will hold its next meeting in the Century Room, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, at 9:00 a.m., April 18, Committee meetings will be held on Apr. 17, in the Madison Room on the mezzanine floor of this same hotel.

OMAHA, NEB.—A hearing will be held here Apr. 17 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the protest by the Grain Exchange against rates from Kansas points over the Missouri Pacific to Omaha.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate foreign relations subcommittee Mar. 26 approved a resolution authorizing completion of the St. Lawrence canal and power project. Passage in the Senate will be resisted as a waste of public funds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Southern Grain and Grain Products Traffic Council has called on the Interstate Commerce Commission to order railroads to provide transit privileges at intermediate points on traffic moving under thru all-rail rates on grains from the Northwest to Southern territory.

TOLEDO, O.—Navigation is again open in Lake Erie at Toledo. Navigation lights are now in operation in the Toledo harbor as well as at Cleveland, Lorain and Huron. It is still uncertain as to whether there will be any heavy movement of lake grain coming into the Toledo harbor.

D. P. LOOMIS, chairman of the Western Carriers' wage committee, told the combined arbitration boards hearing wage demands of 18 railroad unions that the earnings of all railroad employees in 1944 was one and one-quarter times the average annual earnings of employees in all private industries.

CHICAGO, ILL.—To aid in carrying out the emergency grain shipping order Fred S. Keiser, agent in charge, has named three deputy grain agents of the Interstate Commerce Commission: J. E. Collins, Chicago, for the central states; E. R. Weimer, Kansas City, for the Southwest; and T. C. Kiernan, Minneapolis, for the Northwest.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Mar. 23 totaled 43,457 cars, a decrease of 4,897 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,384 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products load-

ing for the week of Mar. 23 totaled 29,597 cars, a decrease of 3,378 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 311 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wage increases approved in the mass production industries do not provide a guide for the adjustment of the wages of railroad workers, Dr. Jules Backman, Economics Professor at New York University, testified before the Presidential rail-labor fact-finding board today. An increase of 3 cents per hour in the straight-time rate of railway employees would "correct disparities between cost-of-living increases and increases in wage rates" as required by President Truman's Executive Order of Feb. 14. J. Elmer Monroe, Washington, D. C., assistant director, Bureau of Railway Economics, Association of American Railroads, told the rail-labor Emergency Fact-Finding Board.

TOLEDO, O.—A seven-day hearing before Russell M. Brown, Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, in the Commodore Perry hotel, came to an end Mar. 28 with Paul Atkinson, pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade, pointing out that railroad efforts to dictate routes farmers, grain dealers, millers and elevator operators must use, could mean lower prices for grain to the farmers and an increase in the price of bread. Other products of grain would be affected similarly, he testified. The hearing was conducted for 10 days in Chicago. It adjourned to Toledo March 18 and has continued daily. John A. Forshey, counsel for the Grain and Grain Producers Routing Assn., aimed his opposition at the B. & O., Nickel Plate, New York Central, Pennsylvania and C. & O. railroads which have filed tariffs for definite routings for grain and grain products. More than 2,000 mills and elevators as well as grain dealers in the Toledo area are fighting the proposed tariffs.—A. E. Schultz.

### Box Car Situation Eased

A transportation expert said Mar. 27 that more than 5,000 empty box cars are standing on passing tracks and sidings in the Northwest awaiting grain for export, but that loadings are far below Department of Agriculture estimates.

In the first 22 days of March, a total of 1,012 cars a day moved westward to handle the export grain program, and the supply of cars now far exceeds the number of bushels of grain available, it was stated.

At the same time, it was learned at the Ass'n of American Railroads that a surplus of box cars was reported thruout Washington, Oregon and West Idaho and in states bordering to the south. In Billings, Mont., on Monday, some 600 cars created a problem while awaiting definite assignments.

The A.A.R. said that an increase of 34,000 box cars on line was reported for some nine western railroads from Feb. 1 to Mar. 15.

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# Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An allocation of 40,000 tons of protein meals has been allocated by the Government as fertilizer for growing tobacco in 1946, the same as provided last year, and 60 per cent of normal use.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The public relations committee of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has planned a program urging feeders to dispose of culls and surplus livestock as ingredients are not available to make the feeds needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A different ceiling for Washington state on dehydrated alfalfa meal was made effective Mar. 13. The regulation provides a bulk f.o.b. shipping point price for productions originating in this state of \$53 for leaf, \$50 for 17 per cent, \$47 for 15 to 17 per cent, and \$44 for less than 15 per cent.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The first full cargo of copra to arrive here in four years was received recently in the steamer Katherine L. Bates at the plant of the Glidden Co. The 4,900 tons will make 1,700 tons of copra meal for feeders in Oregon and Washington, and 1,500 tons of coconut oil. The Philippine war-ravaged copra industry shortly will be exporting around 30,000 tons monthly, Warren G. Libbey, head of the U. S. Commercial Co., declared recently.

McALLEN, TEX.—Dehydration of the lowly Texas cactus plant for use as a stock feed is still in the experimental stages, but prospects look bright for the future, Mgr. L. M. Salmon of the Valley Vitamins, Inc., plant here, has reported. Protein tests of the first 1,000 lbs. run dehydrated at the plant showed a content of 7 to 8 per cent. Salmon said the project's greatest difficulty was in shredding the cactus properly to get the correct dehydration results, but voiced the opinion that this could be straightened out soon. The source of raw materials is virtually limitless, since millions of pounds of cactus are dug up every year in the Rio Grande Valley during land-clearing operations.—H. N.

## Concentrates Counted as Protein Meal

Amendment 5 to WFO 9 adds to paragraph (b) the provision that any concentrates acquired by a mixed feed manufacturer from cottonseed crushers located in Oklahoma, Louisiana or Texas (who were authorized to purchase northern soybeans for crushing and who have used such beans in the manufacture of such concentrates) shall be counted as protein meal at the rate of one ton of protein meal per ton of concentrate.

A new sub paragraph (2) is added to paragraph (d) which reads, "No person shall, during any calendar month, receive or accept protein meal, whether by purchase and sale, trade, barter, gift, loan, exchange, or otherwise, in any quantity which will cause his total receipts of protein meal during such month to exceed his receipts of protein meal during the corresponding calendar month of 1945.

"In computing the maximum amount of protein meal which may be received under the provisions of this paragraph (d) (2) urea shall be counted as protein meal at the rate of six tons of protein meal per ton of urea."

The form of the certificate in paragraph (f) is changed by adding the clause after the word inventory in the next to last line to read, "will not increase his inventory or his total receipts for the calendar month beyond the amount permitted under War Food Order No. 9. The new clause is in italics.

## The Feed Crisis

By RALPH M. FIELD, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before nutrition conference at Fort Collins, Colo.

Sufficient feed is no longer available, because with the cessation of hostilities the government promised to export millions of tons of wheat and protein meals to feed the people of other countries. 175,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported during the last half of 1945 and 225,000,000 bushels will be sent to Europe in the first six months of 1946. We had last year the largest wheat crop in history—1,123,000,000 bushels—but Jan. 1 stocks of wheat total 689,000,000 bushels against 835,000,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1945.

THE GOVERNMENT has permitted price controls and diplomatic policies to stop the normal importation of grains and protein meals from South America. It has failed to recognize feeding values and normal differentials in establishing price controls, so that money as a medium of purchase is worthless and barter and black market operations successfully divert existing supplies from regular trade channels. Comparatively low ceiling prices on corn and wheat encourage the farmer to hold his crops for his own use or for possible higher prices. When, at the current price of hogs, corn is worth \$1.50 a bushel to a farmer for feeding purposes, he is certainly not going to sell it in the market for \$1.00 to \$1.10 a bushel.

A short cotton crop has cut the protein supply by about 325,000 tons of cottonseed meal. An increased use of protein supplies in feeding, together with the large animal production, has made a heavy draft upon soybean meal and linseed meal. In 1941 there was 78 pounds of protein meal fed per animal unit and in 1945, 95 pounds. We had a big corn crop on paper, but the high moisture content has reduced the feeding value on an over-all basis and much of this corn cannot be shipped but must be used for what it is worth in its own production area. . . .

It is evident that we have more livestock and poultry than we can feed. Two or three months ago the protein shortage became acute and in January a protein limitation order was issued restricting feed manufacturers to their usage of protein in the corresponding period in 1945, and in respect to poultry feeds, cutting down the current usage of proteins below the 1945 figure on a sliding scale. By this means the Department of Agriculture was definitely using the Feed Industry as a means of reducing the surplus poultry population.

As we were struggling with the protein order, the grain situation became more and more acute until by the middle of February grains were just as short as proteins and, in some sections of the United States, more scarce.

With the wheat stocks Jan. 1 being 150,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and with government commitments for increased shipments abroad, the Department of Agriculture decided to issue a wheat limitation order, which fell with equal force on both flour millers and feed manufacturers.

Now an over-all grain limitation order is being issued which will follow somewhat the lines of the wheat order, restricting feed manufacturers to 85 per cent in their use of all grains compared to the corresponding month of 1945.

THE FEED INDUSTRY, which weathered the storm during the war and made such a splendid record in all-out farm production, is now behind the eight-ball, so to speak. On one

side are the farmers demanding more feed for the poultry and livestock which they have been encouraged to produce by favorable price ratios and government subsidies. On the other side are increased shortages of ingredients, governmental restrictions, maldistribution, and black market. The situation is getting worse day by day.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have urged for months a reduction in livestock numbers, and particularly a reduction on poultry population. This is the only answer, because men in the feed industry and men in the government both know that there is not enough feed to continue feeding the present numbers of livestock and poultry on the present scale of feeding.

Apparently the administration is trying to saddle the feed industry with the responsibility of limiting livestock and poultry numbers by reducing the feed supply. Many poultry and livestock raisers either have not understood clearly the feed shortage or else feel that they will get feed somewhere or other, and sometime in the coming months these producers may find themselves with a lot of half-grown poultry and pigs and no feed to finish them for market. . . .

The blame should not fall on the feed industry. They are caught in the middle between shortages caused by disappearance of grains and proteins due to an excessive livestock population and profitable feeding, and on the other hand government commitments for feeding Europe and other countries, price ceilings, governmental restriction, maldistribution of ingredients, and black markets. . . .

Never in history has there been such a situation. In the grain growing country, the middle-west farm belt, everything is traded. The OPA can't stop this trading unless it can prove that ceiling prices on the traded articles are being exceeded. No one knows, however, what goes on under the table.

Feed manufacturers in deficit areas where no



Donald Danforth, Pres., The Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.



grains are produced—New York, New England, etc.—are in desperate shape because they have nothing to buy with, and commodities these days are not bought with money. There is a possibility that many feed plants in New England will shut down within the next month.

## April Protein Meal Set-Aside

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that processors will be required to

The Ralston Purina Co. having headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and operating mills in many cities for the nation-wide distribution of its quality feeds, has greatly expanded its operations by the purchase of the Taylor Milling Co. having major manufacturing plants at Oakland, Stockton, Visalia and Los Angeles, with numerous distribution facilities, including a large warehouse at Petaluma.

The Taylor Co. was established in 1907 and has done an annual volume of approximately \$20,000,000, with 60 salesmen in the state. The trade names and dealer distribution of the Taylor Co. will be maintained, altho the production of Purina chows will begin as soon as the mills can be arranged to fit the Purina production program.

Numerous assets are involved, including a fertilizer plant, orange groves, poultry farm and other allied businesses and 10 company owned retail stores, in this \$6,000,000 transaction. Stockholders of the Taylor Milling Co. receive full book value for their stock.

The OAKLAND mill is on the Alameda Estuary off San Francisco Bay an ideal location for handling imports and exports. This plant has a new office, an elevator for 1,000,000 bus. of grain, and equipment including four Dixie hammermills, one Bar-Nun mill, one Reitz grinder, two Sprout-Waldron pellet mills, one Weico pellet mill, one Sprout-Waldron mixer, a molasses unit, a barley roll and many other units. Purina plans an immediate expenditure to adapt this equipment, with some replacements, to the company's standards of efficiency.

At LOS ANGELES the property includes a two-story office building, which has been the home office of the company, and an elevator with 120,000 bus. capacity. Equipment includes three Bar-Nun mills, one Reitz mill, two



Ralston Purina Plant at Visalia, Cal. (See page 238 and front cover page)



Ralston Purina Plant at Los Angeles, Cal. (See page 238 and outside front cover page)



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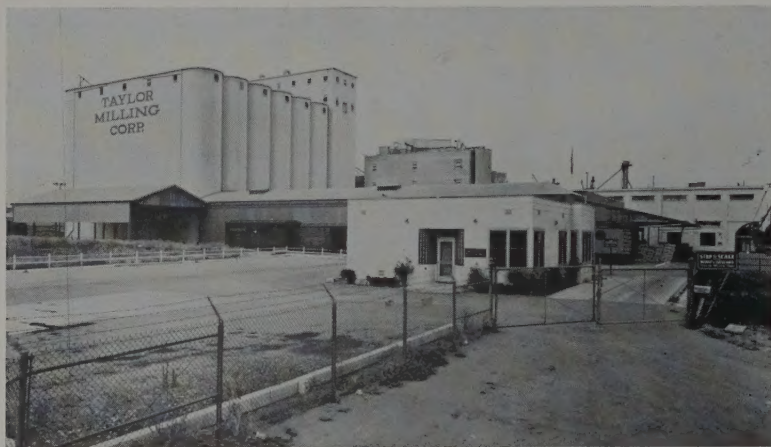
**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts**  
**ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS**

set aside 10 per cent of their April production of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and peanut meal.

Processors are being instructed to ship the set-aside meal for use in designated states which are short of their equitable share of supplies of protein meal.

Shipments to date have been directed to 35 states. Shipments directed from Jan. 21 thru Mar. 31 total 52,000 tons. The meal is being sold by the processors thru regular trade channels in the designated states.





Ralston Purina Plant at Oakland, Cal. (See page 237 and outside front cover page)

Sprout-Waldron pellet mills, two Weico pellet mills, a barley roll and numerous other items. There are approximately ten acres of ground and larger warehouse facilities larger, in fact, than any of Purina's present mills.

At STOCKTON, the mill has two Sprout-Waldron pellet mills and one Weico mill, plus the barley roll and miscellaneous equipment. The elevator has 180,000 bus. capacity and a second concrete elevator of the same capacity is separated from the main unit by about two blocks.

The mill at VISALIA has been operated as a subsidiary under the name Visalia Milling Co., and was bought by the Taylor company a little more than a year ago. It was built in 1938 and reflects modern design in mill construction similar to the pattern of Purina's present mills at Omaha and Pocatello. There is approximately 35,000 bus. storage capacity and the mill has two Dixie grinders, one Sprout-Waldron pellet mill and a dust-collecting system, all of which were installed recently.

Another major unit in the transaction is the Taylor Co.'s store at Petaluma, a warehouse of approximately 12,000 square feet with a cooling unit for its egg-candling department and modern equipment including a ten-ton truck.

### Authorized Use of Grain for Feed

The Department of Agriculture has announced that, effective April 1, the quantity of wheat and other grains permitted to be used by mixed feed manufacturers under War Food Order 144 in designated western areas would be reduced from 85 per cent to 80 per cent.

It was also announced that part of the state of Montana has been included in the western area where mixed feed manufacturers may use an amount of wheat that may be necessary to provide a quantity of grain up to the specified percentage of grain used by them during the corresponding calendar month of 1945. The specified percentage for this area is 85 per cent up to April 1, 1946, and 80 per cent on and after that date.

The area to which the special provision relating to the use of wheat under WFO-144 applies will now include that part of Montana on or south of the main line of the Milwaukee Railroad or west of the Continental Divide. The Department had announced on Mar. 1 similar allowances for feed manufacturers in California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada.

THE American Corn Millers Federation will meet May 13 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The Millers National Federation will meet at the same hotel May 13, 14, 15.

### Soybean Oil in Exchange for Olive Oil

The United States Department of Agriculture announced March 27 that 200 metric tons of soybean oil (a metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds) will be allocated for export to Syria and an additional 200 metric tons will be allocated for export to Lebanon in exchange for equal quantities of olive oil for importation into the United States.

### California Dehydrators Organize

The Pacific Alfalfa Millers Institute was organized Feb. 18 at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., with John Simonet of the Madera Milling Co., Madera, Cal., as temporary chairman.

Southern California alfalfa millers are invited to join at an all state meeting to be held April 24 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, when permanent officers will be elected and by laws adopted.

The new organization will strive to acquaint manufacturers of feed with the great value of alfalfa as an ingredient, and to maintain the high quality of alfalfa products.

### Allocation of Molasses

Walter C. Berger, chief of the Feed and Feed Grains Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, states that

The department has requested that—

(1) The Civilian Production Administration allocate a total of 140,000,000 gals. of molasses to agriculture in 1946; that, pending the development of a definite allocation program,

(2) At least one half of all current receipts of Caribbean blackstrap molasses be immediately released to agriculture for livestock feeding; and that

(3) No molasses be allocated for the production of ethyl alcohol as long as requirements can be supplied from the stockpile of industrial alcohol held by the Defense Supplies Corp.

In view of the fact that the indicated total supply of molasses, including domestic production and imports, promises to be short of total requirements, the department has requested that all the uses of molasses be carefully re-examined with the view to increasing the allocation of supplies for feeding purposes which should be given priority over various industrial requirements. As an effective measure to assure agriculture increased current supplies of molasses, the department has requested the Civilian Production Administration to prohibit the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from molasses for a period of three months, beginning April 1, 1946.

### Feed Delegation Tells Pace Committee

The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n was invited to send a committee to testify before the Pace Committee on the present feed shortage situation and following is the statement which was made by the committee, consisting of F. E. Boling, Chairman, Feed Industry Council; D. Worthing, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass., and J. D. Sykes, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.:

Animal numbers too great, and feeding operations too heavy for remaining food supplies. Sufficient evidence has been presented to this Committee by the various groups and individual appearing at this hearing to show that livestock and poultry numbers coupled with unusually heavy feeding operations are too great for our limited current feed supplies. We concur with and support this evidence.

Rate of feeding must be reduced.—Limited feed supplies make it mandatory that the rate and scope of feeding be reduced for the remainder of this crop year if our supplies of feed are to last until the new crop is harvested.

Price Relationships are in urgent need of change.—Thruout the war under a controlled economy, price relationships were established to encourage the rapid conversion of feed into meat, milk and eggs. This policy was necessary and satisfactory when our reserves of feed were large in relation to then existing animal numbers, and we could still draw heavily on Canada for feed supplies. Today these reserves have been depleted and imports are out of the question. As a result we face a most critical situation. Therefore, it seems clear at this point that adjustments in price relationships are needed to place a greater incentive on the marketing of grains, and less on the feeding of grains.

Government responsibility for prompt action.—Since the situation in which the country finds itself today is a direct result of governmental action, it is a responsibility which must be accepted by the government to adjust price relationships on grains, grain by-products and oilseeds to encourage lighter feeding operations and marketing of these products through normal trade channels. At the present time the feed and grain industries are bearing the brunt of much criticism for shortages and maldistribution, which are the direct result of governmental policies and programs and which the industry is powerless to change. Immediate adjustment of price relationships will help relieve present pent-up pressure and prepare the way for removal of price controls.

Removal of price controls on new-crop grains and oilseeds.—Price ceilings on grains, grain by-products and oilseeds should be removed concurrent with the movement of the new crop on each commodity.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Influence of Protein Concentrates Upon the Quality of Meat in Turkeys

By MACK O. NORTH,

Wyoming Agricultural Exp. Sta.

The measurement of quality in poultry meat presents a relatively new and unexplored field for research, but its importance is now receiving wide attention among investigators. Unlike chickens, where the economic importance is divided between meat and egg production, turkeys are raised solely for the production of meat except for the relatively few breeding birds. Turkey producers are interested in studies which involve meat quality because the price they receive for their birds is directly associated with this factor. It is desirable, then, that producers have information about feeds which produce variations in the quality of the carcass.

Cereal grains and protein supplements compose the major part of growing rations for turkeys. Usually from 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the growing ration is composed of one or more of the cereal grains, while from 15 per cent to 20 percent of the ration consists of a protein supplement. The effect of the cereal grains upon meat quality has been reported previously from this station by North (1941). The results of that study indicated that corn, wheat and rye produced heavier birds at 26 weeks of age than did oats or barley, when the grain was fed during the finishing period or during both the growing and finishing periods. None of the grains had a significant effect on the dressing shrinkage regardless of whether the grain was fed during the growing and finishing periods or during the finishing period only.

The birds which were fed corn or wheat averaged nearly three-fourths of a market grade higher than those fed oats, barley or rye. Oats and corn produced softer fats than barley or wheat, while rye produced a fat which was intermediate. Furthermore, the so-called 45-day finishing period prior to marketing was sufficiently long to change the type of body fat when the cereal grain was fed for only that length of time.

Oats produced a more intense and more desirable aroma in the roasted birds than the other grains, but after five months in storage this superiority was lost. Oats fed only during the finishing period were sufficient to alter the aroma of the meat. When texture was studied it was found that rye produced the finest texture. Rations composed of either corn, oats or rye produced a texture of breast meat which was superior to that resulting from feeding wheat or barley, but not rye when fed alone.

No single grain produced meat of superior flavor, but the birds which were fed corn were slightly more tender when roasted. Storage had no effect on the tenderness of the meat.

The birds which had received corn not only had the greatest amount of juice in the tissues, but the quality of the juice was more intense and more desirable. Wheat ranked nearly as high as corn in the production of intensity and desirability of juiciness. The grain which was fed apparently had no effect on meat color after roasting.

Funk, Kempster and Bryan (1930) found that the most satisfactory gains made by chickens resulted from a fattening ration containing ten per cent dry milk. The lowest dressing loss was obtained when the birds were fattened with a ration containing five per cent dry skim milk. Condensed buttermilk produced the highest quality of chickens.

Previously, Jull and Maw (1923) had shown

that a mixture of two or more staple grains, when used as a basal part of the ration, was not satisfactory for good fleshing in chickens unless sour milk was used to moisten the mash.

Maw and Holcomb (1934) found that different cereals resulted in a different manner of fat deposition in fattening cockerels. Corn produced a high percentage of body fat in the flesh and much less in the abdominal cavity and skin. Oats, barley and wheat produced the opposite effect.

Maw (1935) compared yellow corn, wheat, oats and barley in rations for fattening chickens. The fat carried the flavor, so that in order to obtain the best palatability it was necessary to produce a high degree of fattening. The meat of chickens fed wheat was decidedly the driest, had the least flavor, but was finest in texture.

Maw (1935) compared rations containing varying amounts and types of proteins for fattening cockerels. The differences in protein levels had practically no effect on the gain of live weight. The fat in the carcass was greater, however, at the expense of moisture as the protein in the ration was increased. The amount of protein in the carcass was increased but slightly when the amount of protein in the ration was increased.

Further work by Maw (1937) led to the conclusion that a combination of three cereals, one of which is corn, gives the best distribution of fat in the carcass.

North (1937) studied the effect of various types and amounts of proteins for meat production in broilers. Feed consumption was highest in lots having the highest average weight at the end of the experiment, and these birds were more efficient in the use of feed. The proportion of breast and legs, as well as the total edible parts of the broilers, tended to increase with size. The breast also gave a better appearance as size increased, regardless of the ration being fed.

## Raw Rock Phosphate for Chicks

The phosphorus of raw and fused rock phosphates was at least as available as that of calcium phosphate (C. P. grade), as measured in percentage of tibia ash of chicks fed the various supplements. The phosphorus of calcium metaphosphate was definitely less available than that of the above mentioned materials.—*Poultry Science*.

## Restrictions on Wheat Millfeeds

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced (1) limitations on receipts of wheat mill feeds and (2) restrictions on the use of such products in the manufacture of mixed feeds.

These limitations are included in an amendment to War Food Order No. 9, which governs the use of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds for livestock and poultry.

Effective April 1, 1946, it is provided that no person, during any calendar quarter, shall receive or accept wheat mill feeds, or offer to receive or accept the same, whether by purchase and sale, trade, barter, gift, loan, exchange, or otherwise, in any quantity which will cause his total receipts of wheat mill feeds during such calendar quarter to exceed one-sixth of his total receipts of wheat mill feeds during the calendar year 1945.

Effective March 1, 1946, it is further provided that no person shall, during any calendar month, use wheat mill feeds in the manufacture of mixed feeds, including poultry feed, in excess of two-thirds of the quantity of wheat mill feeds so used by such person during the corresponding calendar month of 1945.

## Poultry Feed from Waste Vegetable Leaves

Investigations by scientists of the Eastern Research Laboratory showed that blade portions of the leaves, free from stems, are very high in protein, containing from 30 to 36 per cent in some cases. This is considerably higher than the 20 per cent found in alfalfa-leaf meal, and approaches the 40 to 45 per cent in oil meals. The research revealed that the leaves are also high in carotene, or pro-vitamin A, and in riboflavin, both of which are needed in poultry feed.

Some of these vegetable wastes are so rich in carotene that they might very well become sources of raw material for the preparation of vitamin concentrates. Results of co-operative research between the Philadelphia laboratory and the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station show that these waste vegetable leaf meals make excellent supplements for chick feeds. Chicks fed a standard mash to which had been added 8 per cent of dried broccoli-leaf meal not only grew well, but the meat had a highly pleasing flavor.

TOLEDO, O.—Experimental runs of the "off white" bread made from 80 per cent wheat extraction flour are being made at the various Toledo bakeries. Experimental runs of cakes are also being made. Consensus was that the new bread could scarcely be distinguished from the former product. Shipments of the new flour are received by all bakeries and it is announced that most of them will introduce the 80 per cent extraction flour products to the public about March 25.—A. E. Schultz.

## Howard T. Gordon

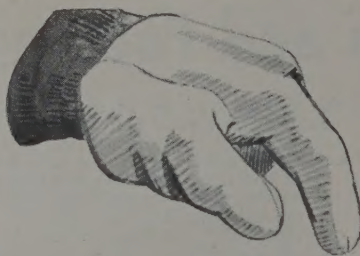
Mr. Cecil F. Marsh, general manager of The Glidden Co., Feed Mill Division, Indianapolis, announces the appointment of Mr. Howard T. Gordon as administrative assistant to sales. Mr. Gordon has been closely associated with the feed business for the past 17 years and is well known to the feed trade in the Central West, having served the trade as territory manager in Indiana for another well-known concern for the past five years.



Howard T. Gordon, Administrative Asst. Sales of Glidden Co.'s Feed Mill Division, Indianapolis



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